

# THE AMERICAN

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## THE AMERICAN.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE selection of delegates to the national Republican convention is now complete, but the result of its balloting is beyond the prediction of the most far-seeing of our politicians. The only important indication is the change of tone from defiance to apology on the part of the friends of both the leading candidates. The supporters of Mr. BLAINE evidently have no hopes of his success, except through some unexpected concurrence of circumstances. They begin to talk privately of what it were best to do with their strength after their own candidate has been well out of the field. A principal drawback on their side is the want of efficient managers. Unless some one among them should exhibit unexpected gifts of leadership during the convention, it is hard to see how they can be held together even through the earlier ballots.

Mr. BLAINE's friends continue to show much soreness with regard to the attacks made upon the record of their candidate, and to describe it as a "campaign of slander" in the interests of Mr. EDMUNDS. This we think unfair on their part. It is altogether legitimate to discuss any points in the record of any candidate, which may retard his election if nominated. We are not aware that the discussion has gone beyond legitimate bounds, or if it has been carried too far, this was done by Mr. PHELPS in the matter we noticed last week.

AN address signed by several hundred of the business men of New York puts Mr. ARTHUR forward as the candidate of the business part of the community. At this no one is surprised, and it is the element of surprise which gives value to such manifestoes. If the managers of Mr. ARTHUR's campaign wish to make an impression, they should get up a circular in his favor which should be signed by all the pet candidates of the New York Independents. Mr. BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW and Mr. EDMUNDS would sign it with cheerfulness. The business community, and especially that of New York, always looks around for "safe" candidates, meaning by "safe" those who will do nothing whatever out of the established routine of governmental action. Mr. ARTHUR is a man after their own heart; but these are not the qualities which commend a president to the average American voter.

We observe that *The Tribune* is trying to cast doubt upon Mr. ARTHUR's soundness as a protectionist. It recalls the ambiguous language employed in his letter of acceptance four years ago, and the fact that his close association with New York merchants and importers evidently had given coloring to his opinions on this question. It is but just to Mr. ARTHUR to say that whatever may have been his opinions at that time, by the time of his accession to the presidency he had committed himself distinctly to protection. In the brief inaugural address which accompanied his taking the oath of office, he announced this unmistakably. At no time during his administration have the friends of American industry had any reason to fear that he would sign a bill altering the tariff to a degree that would be fatal to any of our industries.

THE friends of the other candidates are becoming uneasy over the demonstrations in Indiana of a united preference for General HARRISON. It is well to remember that Indiana and New York are the two states of greatest importance to the Republicans, and that a selection must be made with reference to carrying one or both of them. New York is hopelessly divided, and has no express preference for anyone. Although Mr. ARTHUR is of that state, and his friends counted on casting its vote for him, he has suffered a defeat in its convention, such as must be regarded as fatal to his candidacy. A large body of Republican opinion declares that neither he nor Mr. BLAINE could carry the state. In this silence of New York, the party naturally turns its attention to the state whose suffrage was decisive four years ago, and asks if there be any man within its boundaries whose nomination would make a Republican victory certain. That Mr. HARRISON is such a man, his whole record shows. He sits in the national Senate by virtue of an uprising of the people of the state, which overwhelmed the united resistance of its politicians. It

is true that the newsmongers sorted out Indiana's delegates to Chicago, among Mr. BLAINE, Mr. LOGAN and other candidates. But when Indiana comes to cast her vote, it will be found that the delegation is a unit, and not a unit for any candidate that has been named. It is therefore most significant that leading Republican papers have put forward General HARRISON's name as that of Indiana's choice.

THE Democratic nomination seems to be at Mr. TILDEN's disposal, if he is willing to accept it. But what Mr. TILDEN wishes or does not wish, is what no person except Mr. TILDEN knows. In his public deliverances he seems to imitate the ambiguity of the Delphic Oracle, and to wish to keep everything in suspense, as he did four years ago, until the very eve of the nomination. Our belief is that he does not wish to be nominated, but wishes to be talked of widely, and to have at least the appearance of declining a nomination when he might have had it. Perhaps the experiences of 1876-7 have cured him of presidential aspirations, and have left him content with the honors of a "sage."

In one important quarter the opposition to Mr. TILDEN has gained strength. Rightly or wrongly, the following of Mr. CARLISLE and Mr. MORRISON hold him responsible for the defeat of their tariff bill. They point to the absence of any reference to this question from his recent public utterances, and to the fact that Mr. RANDALL seems to enjoy his entire confidence. The Democrats of Kentucky have declared their preference for Mr. CARLISLE as the Democratic candidate; and this declaration indicates a purpose of the free trade Democrats to insist upon a candidate who shall represent the convictions of the majority of the party. In this we wish them all success.

In these days when the free traders need every crumb of comfort, they are disposed to lay much stress upon the organization of a Manufacturers' Tariff Reform League. It was established at a meeting of "manufacturers and merchants," held at the Windsor Hotel in New York. About fifty gentlemen were present, most if not all of them being quite unknown to fame in the business world. Their contention is that Congress should remove all the duties on raw materials, while retaining those on manufactured articles. If the object of the tariff were merely the development of the manufactures of the country, there would be force in this demand. But from the first it has been recognised as having a much wider scope. The most important duties ever imposed by an American tariff, after those on cottons, woollens and iron wares, were the duties on cotton, in 1790 and those on wool in 1828 and 1868. It is quite true that ALEXANDER HAMILTON and a few other economists have opposed the imposition of duties on raw materials. But without those duties, the purpose of protective legislation to make the country independent of foreign supplies in all the great staples, could not be achieved.

WITH each week of the session the capacity of the present Congress to get through its work seems to diminish. Since our last, not a single measure had been passed by both houses, and the House had done little more than disagree to amendments adopted by the Senate. At this rate of going, Congress will soon be as inefficient as the British Parliament.

We observe that the newspapers outside of Washington have abandoned the practice of publishing regular reports of congressional proceedings. Instead of this they give special or general press dispatches on points of interest,—a method which leaves their readers at the mercy of their correspondent. What may seem to him of no interest whatever, may be profoundly important to whole communities. It would not be desirable for our newspapers to make reports as full as European papers make of their national legislatures. As a people we are too busy to read so much oratory. But a condensed and yet detailed report of what is done and said in Congress should be given, and the reader should be left to make his own selection.

The visit of a number of senators and representatives to the school for young Indians at Carlisle was at least as good a spending of their

time as if these gentlemen had been present on a floor of their respective houses. Vague and inaccurate ideas as to the character of this and similar schools have been current. Some unguarded language of Mr. TELLER has contributed to an impression which we are sure he would deprecate. Now that members of both houses are able to speak from personal observation as to the benefits these schools are conferring, we may hope that the Senate will be steadfast with regard to its amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and that the House will not be obstinate in rejecting them.

MR. SHERMAN'S committee has prepared an adverse report to the Senate on the House bill to retire and recoin the trade dollars. We understand that the committee does not merely regard with disfavor the proposal to undertake the recoinage of those dollars in addition to the standard silver dollars now coined at the rate of two millions a month. It does not propose to restore to the bill the clause which provides that the trade dollars recoin shall take the place of an equal amount of the bullion now purchased for coining standard dollars. It proposes to resist all legislation that looks to the relief of the public with reference to this discredited coin. This we think extremely unwise and certain to produce a just dissatisfaction. It is not merely the people of the United States who have been the victims of the government's careless impression of the national regalia and superscription upon these coins. A great multitude of the immigrants from Europe are furnished with them by speculators on the other side of the Atlantic. It is not to be expected that these poor people should be aware that there are genuine silver dollars, sent out by an American mint, and bearing the American Eagle, which our government has placed under its ban and refuses to accept in any payment to itself. If it were possible to bring the claim of such immigrants before any impartial court in equity, the decision would be that our government by its negligence had made itself the accomplice in the swindle perpetrated by those who represent these coins as good American money. And to this infamy we condescend rather than lose a few hundred thousand dollars out of an overflowing treasury!

THE Senate having worked out its own measure for the relief of American shipping, substituted this for the House bill under the form of an amendment, and sent it back to the House with a request for conference. The bill is the most satisfactory measure for this purpose that has passed either branch of Congress. It abolishes consular fees, the marine hospital tax, the tonnage dues, and the advance wages and extra wages to sailors, as did the House bill. It contains nothing whatever with reference to the admission of ships of foreign build to American registry. Senator MORGAN proposed an amendment for the admission of such ships, imposing a duty of fifteen dollars a ton on iron and steel ships, and ten dollars a ton on wooden ships. If this amendment had been adopted, it would have established precisely the restriction which the free trade papers, such as *The Current of Chicago* and *The Million of Des Moines*, assume to exist. But the Senate rejected the amendment by a vote of seventeen to thirty-one, as also an amendment to impose an *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent. on ships so admitted. Another important point in the Senate's bill is a clause which authorizes the Postmaster General to pay one dollar a mile for transporting the mails between any port of the United States and any foreign port, or between Atlantic and Pacific ports touching at foreign ports. This payment is confined to responsible steamship lines of American registry, but a competition between these lines is to be invited. This amendment was carried by a vote of forty-four to seven. It is expected that this clause will meet with more resistance in the House than any other feature of the bill. It is one which the Republicans should have enacted years ago, when they had control of both branches of Congress.

It is not complimentary to General FITZ-JOHN PORTER that his friends thought best to have the House disagree to the Senate's amendments to the bill for his relief. They had no objection to the amendments in themselves, but they preferred to delay the bill so that it should not go to the president until after the meeting of the Chicago convention. By this action they recognize the undeniable fact that nothing would more contribute to Mr. ARTHUR's popularity as a candidate, than a veto of this bill. Whatever General GRANT and a few others among the officers of the army may have come to think about General PORTER, the great body of both officers and soldiers who served in the war, regard his

restoration to the army as an outrage, and would applaud any step which might tend to prevent it.

THE defeat of Mr. MORRISON'S tariff bill has not ceased to disturb the majority in the House. It is reported that four Republican members, and among them Mr. MCKINLEY, of Ohio, are to be unseated for the vigor of their opposition. In a contested election case in Virginia, which was decided just before the vote was taken, it was known that the Democrat in whose favor the committee reported against the sitting member, had promised to support the MORRISON tariff bill. The concurrence of testimony seems to show that the Democrats are proceeding with these cases as unscrupulously as in former sessions; nor do we see any means of putting a stop to this until the Constitution is amended so as to require the House to refer the question of disputed seats to a judicial officer, as now is done in England. The Constitution followed English precedent as it then stood, and thus stereotyped for us a usage which the English very wisely have set aside. As for Mr. MCKINLEY, there can be no doubt whatever of the fairness of his election.

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the Committee of Ways and Means, with Mr. ABRAM HEWITT as chairman, was instructed at the beginning of the session to report a measure for the simplification of the existing tariff laws, and for the removal of inconsistencies in those laws. Mr. HEWITT not only has prepared such a measure, but since the defeat of Mr. MORRISON'S bill, he has enlarged it by a series of clauses for the modification of the existing tariff by reducing or abolishing duties. He retains in part the horizontal feature of the defeated bill, but applies it differently. He proposes a reduction of ten per cent. on chemicals, on wood and wooden wares, on sugars, on provisions, on books and papers and on "sundries" except precious stones; twenty per cent. on tobacco, and twenty-five per cent. on liquors, no change being made on silk and silk goods. As to the other schedules, it is provided that no duty on earthen-ware, glass-ware, or metals shall exceed fifty per cent. of the value; nor on cotton and cottons forty per cent.; nor on wool and woollens seventy per cent., and on carpet and carpetings thirty-five per cent.; nor on hemp, jute and flax goods thirty per cent. The most important part of the bill is its enlargement of the free list by the admission of raw materials free of duty. Among those included are flax and hemp; carpet wools and rags, iron, nickel ore and copper, salt, lime, coke and coal; timber; building cements; tin plates; animals; works of art; hay; and about as many more of less importance.

Mr. HEWITT claims for his bill that it will effect what Mr. MORRISON'S bill hardly can be said to have undertaken, namely a reduction of the revenue from customs duties. As this has been the great plea of the free traders as a reason for reducing the tariff, it certainly is time that their friends began to propose legislation for this end, rather than for such reductions of duties as probably would increase the revenue by causing more than a proportional increase in imports. Mr. HEWITT speaks of his own proposal as calculated to effect a reduction of something like seventy millions of dollars. As the entire revenue now collected from the articles he places on the free list amounts to less than one-fifth of this sum, and as the only reduction in duty which assures a reduction in revenue is that of ten per cent. on raw sugars, there is no reason to believe that the measure will accomplish any substantial reduction of the surplus. The point at which Mr. HEWITT fails to grasp the situation, is his reduction of the duties on sugar by but ten per cent., instead of their entire abolition. By abolishing these duties he would have a large inroad on the surplus.

As to the principle of the bill, for reasons given elsewhere, we regard it as entirely unsound, and we rejoice to know that the prospects of its adoption at this late date in the session are extremely poor. It would be well to pass so much as would be left after striking out everything which relates to the reduction of duties. Some of Mr. HEWITT'S proposals are eminently sensible, as for instance that made by the tariff commission to substitute declarations for custom house oaths.

THE week has been one of trouble and disaster in New York circles, or at least in so much of them as is occupied in buying and selling stocks. It opened with the news of the failure of the great wagon-making company of which Senator SABIN of Minnesota is the president. The embarrassment of the farmers in the Northwest through our failure to command the European market for grain, was no doubt a chief cause of this collapse. It is not unlikely that other companies engaged in manu-



facturing farmers' supplies will suffer serious embarrassment through the inability of their customers to pay the expected instalments. It is said, however, that the failure of GRANT & WARD in New York, administered the last blow to the Minnesota company. The more this failure is looked into, the worse it appears, not only for the chief sinner, Mr. WARD, but for all concerned. The business itself was not one which public men, who have the proper sensitiveness as to the use of their names, would have engaged in. The firm sought profit by advancing money at high rates of interest to government contractors, with the certainty that the name of certain partners would be employed at Washington, when such contractors got into difficulties with any department of the government. We never have entertained a doubt of General GRANT's personal integrity, but we must recognize the fact that he never has shown a nice sensitiveness as to the character of the people with whom he has been associated, and that he always has made it a point of honor to stand by his friends whatever might be said or even proved against them.

The worst fault with his administration as President was not in himself, but in the sort of people who were gathered around him in Washington. His defeat in 1880 saved the country from the restoration of this class to power. The present disaster should deepen the thankfulness of the country that it did not confer its highest honors upon one for whom it would reckon no honor too high if it could but dissociate him from men who have no claims to its respect or to his confidence.

THE special Grand Jury at Cincinnati have made their report upon the riots in that city, without adding materially to our knowledge of the subject. They describe the unhappy transactions which resulted in a loss of so many lives, so as to show that serious mistakes were made by the authorities in the disposal of the force they had at hand. They indict for bribery the lawyer whose defence of a murderer was too successful for the peace of the community. As the man had made no attempt to escape, and gave bail promptly for his appearance, it is not probable that the indictment is sustained by evidence sufficient for his conviction.

The Grand Jury point to the source of the trouble in the failure of respectable men to do jury service, and suggest changes in the law with a view to secure a better class of jurors. The evil lies deeper than any defect in the law. So long as the selfish, money-loving spirit predominates in all classes, and is regarded as undeserving of censure, it will be impossible to secure from any class that attention to public duty, which is necessary for the right conduct of a popular government. The riots in Cincinnati were but the symptom of a profound moral derangement, which prevails in American society generally, and which may lead to similar results in any other city on the continent.

THE vote of censure on the ministry of Mr. GLADSTONE for its policy in Egypt and the Soudan, proposed by Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, led to one of the most exciting debates that the House of Commons has seen since this administration began. Against the government were arrayed the whole body of the Tories, the Irish home-rulers and a disaffected minority of Liberals led by Mr. FORSTER and Mr. COWEN. Mr. GLADSTONE's speech was remarkable as disclosing his real attitude toward Egyptian affairs. He took the ground that England had no right to suppress the uprising of EL MAHDI in the Soudan, because that leader and his following were fighting for their liberty as a people. This declaration suggests questions which the Premier would find it hard to answer. If EL MAHDI was not to be suppressed, why was General GORDON sent to Khartoum? Why was he authorized, as Mr. GLADSTONE says, to employ military force if necessary, and against whom? Again, what right has Mr. GLADSTONE to enter upon a temporary administration of the affairs of Egypt, and then to sit in judgment as to which of its *de facto* possessions that country shall retain under its rule, and which it shall give up to any leader who can muster a rebel following? And if England has no business to be putting down the Soudanese who rise up against Egypt for their liberty, what right would she have to suppress a rebellion of Mahrattas, who rose for their liberty against her rule in India? Mr. GLADSTONE's positions seem to be ethically incontrovertible. But no man who holds so high a conception of political duty, has a right to become the chief administrator of a huge partnership in conquest and international robbery, such as is the British Empire.

Mr. GLADSTONE renewed his assurance in the House of Commons that General GORDON was in no kind of danger, that every provision needed for his safety had been made, and that the government was fully

aware of its responsibilities for him. It must have been this assurance, rather than the logic of his declaration of principles, which enabled the ministry to secure a majority of twenty-eight in the vote on the motion of censure. The smallness of this majority, however, is a serious blow to Mr. GLADSTONE.

IN our statement with reference to Mr. CHILDERS's proposal for the coinage of English gold at a lower standard of value, we followed the tenor of the cable dispatches, which prove to be misleading. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has not proposed any general reduction of the standard of the English coinage. It is a source of embarrassment that the guineas and half guineas in circulation have grown light by the abrasion of constant use. Mr. CHILDERS proposes to call in all the light-weight gold in circulation, and to recoin in half-guinea tokens at a lower standard so much of it as is necessary to cover the loss in weight and the cost of recoinage. Such a proposition may be inexpedient, as an increase in the token currency of a country, whose share of that kind of currency is already very large. The amount of token coinage which any country can support is limited, as America is likely to discover in her experience of her standard silver dollars. But until that limit is reached, there is no dishonesty in putting either gold or silver into circulation at a higher value than that established for the coinage generally.

THE government of China has had an exceedingly difficult path to tread since the fall of Bac-Ninh and the consequent annexation of Tonquin by the French. The Empress REGENT and LI HUNG CHANG seem to have come to an understanding that war with France would be an act of madness, and that peace at any price must be had instead. On the other hand the powerful war party, headed by Prince KUNG and other princes of the Mongolian dynasty, have been trying, as in the case of the troubles with Russia some years ago, to force the government upon hostilities. In these circumstances a middle course is that which naturally commends itself to Chinese statesmanship. Several high officials have been singled out as responsible for the failure to attack France, and one at least of these, Prince CHUNG, has committed suicide. After this sacrifice to the war spirit, the government proceeds to make peace with France on terms as favorable as the French could desire. China engages to recognize the present and any future treaties that may be made between France and Annam. She consents to entire freedom of trade between Annam, France and China, and promises the negotiation of a treaty of commerce with this view. On the other hand France relinquishes all claims to indemnity for losses sustained through the Chinese resistance to her demands in Tonquin. It does not require much foresight to see that the war party in China will find in this treaty a new fulcrum for their efforts to remove LI HUNG CHANG from power, and to force upon the Empress advisors of a more warlike disposition.

[See "News Summary," page 94.]

#### DISASTERS IN WALL STREET.

THAT the country is entirely unconcerned and undisturbed when Wall street shows its weak places it would not be correct or sensible to declare, for all use of money and maintenance of credit are closely related, the country over. And yet it would be hard to present a case in which the general business of the country is less concerned than in the recent collapses in New York. With the developments up to Thursday at noon, upon which state of facts these remarks are made, there appears nothing of commercial disaster, or anything that can reasonably lead to it. Banks and firms and individuals have failed, but not in the course of legitimate business operations. The wreck of GRANT & WARD, for example, was no more legitimate than that of one who loses his money in gambling, and the deficit in the Second National Bank, caused by its stock-operating President, was of substantially the same nature, and with an equal degree of culpability. Such operations are removed from the general business processes of the country, precisely as those of a man who bets on cards are removed from the buying and selling of a merchant over his counter. It is only that, as has already been said, the circulation of money and the maintenance of credit form a general fabric everywhere, and that a shock in one spot causes some jar to the whole, that any legitimate business need care for the wild-cat work of Mr. FREDERICK WARD or other such people.

There is, it is true, some reason to regret that the money and credit fabric of the country rests so much upon New York, and especially upon

the banks of that city. That a deposit of money in them by any national bank elsewhere should count toward making up the latter's "reserve" to the extent of three-fifths the required amount, has a dangerous result, since it promotes the concentration in New York of a vast amount of funds available for speculative use, and it exposes the very reserve that should be most safely held to a risk which it ought not to incur at all. If the banks of New York were all run by officers who employ their time gambling in Wall Street, then the banks of the country whose reserves are supposed to be in their vaults would have a deep interest in the turn of the card in the hands of the stock operators. The connecting link between the country's general interests and the clamor of contending inflators and wreckers at the stock exchange would be supplied by such officials as Mr. President ENO. And while it is safe to say that such links are not to be supplied, and that Mr. ENO is the exception and not the rule, it is obvious that the risk of the present system of placing reserves is entirely too great. Money intended to be safely held should be put in a safe place.

One good result of the whirl of the last week will be, no doubt, a greater care in certifying checks. In Philadelphia the banks will not certify them at all, certificates of deposit being given to some extent instead; but in New York the common practice has been to certify not upon deposits, but upon credit. The bank's endorsement "Good," meant not that it had the cash for the check, but that it believed it would get it before 3 o'clock. This was a dangerous sort of banking, and it is only surprising that men playing thus with the razor edges of reckless speculation have not more often been cut to the bone.

#### THE WEAK POINTS IN METHODISM.

FROM what we said last week of the great services Methodism has rendered to the American nation, our readers may infer that we have a very high regard for the body represented by the General Convention now in session in this city. It is therefore with no hostile or contemptuous purpose, that we turn the other side of the shield, and ask attention to what we think the weak points of the Methodist system. Our criticism does not apply merely to the bodies which bear the Methodist name. The great awakening of the eighteenth century was a pervading force, which modified all the churches in a greater or less degree. No Protestant Church in America or the British Islands is just what it would have been but for the Methodist influence. Even the reactions against some features of Methodism, such as the Oxford Movement, have taken character from it in other respects. On the other hand the Low Church party and the Episcopal Church, the Congregationalists, the Presbyterians, the Lutherans, and all the churches which recognize each other as "Evangelical," have been more or less "methodized."

(1) What seems to us the weakest point in Methodism is its distrust of the educational forces in religion. It does not believe in the pervasive and formative atmosphere, of what Dr. BUSHNELL calls Christian Nurture. It demands that the religious life shall begin in every case with an act of conscious conversion in which the subject feels himself first "a child of wrath," and then "a child of grace." It lays all the stress possible upon these crises of "spiritual experience," little or none upon the providential and gracious influences, which may give a man's life the Christian bent not through any one great act of choice, but through an immense number of smaller, but in the aggregate not less decisive, acts. It demands of the whole body of Christians, brought up amid Christian surroundings, that they shall come into the church just as might so many converts from Paganism.

Hence the broad and crude division of mankind into "converted" and "unconverted," and the assurance that the latter are impenitent and godless. This distinction involves those who accept it in a thousand practical inconsistencies. They are obliged, at every moment of their contact with men generally, to recognize a goodness in men which they cannot refer to any such process of conversion, and they are liable to what the Bible describes as a fearful danger, the temptation to call that good evil, in compliance with their theory. They often escape the temptation by evasions more creditable to their heads than their hearts, such as a broad distinction between social and spiritual goodness, or a reference of these things to social influence.

The Protestant Churches, while they occupied the attitude they assumed at the Reformation, escaped this danger to a great extent. They assumed that all who were born into Christian surroundings and brought up amid Christian influences, were Christians. They provided for the

religious instruction of the young when they came to years of discretion, and for their admission to all the privileges of Church membership. They exercised the "judgment of charity" in regard to all such, that they were "in a state of grace." This catechetical method still exists in the Protestant Episcopal, the German Reformed, and some of the Lutheran Churches. It is the law but not the practice of the Presbyterian Church, which has discarded it for the methods of Methodism.

(2) There is a great but neglected truth in the parable found in Mark iv, 26-7: "So is the Kingdom of God as if a man should cast seed into the ground; and should sleep and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how." JOHN WESLEY, in his note in this passage, speaks of the husbandman as rising after sleep to see how the seed is coming on. Exactly the opposite seems to be the sense. Whether he looks or not, the grand force of the divine order carries the seed forward to the harvest. These regenerating forces, then, are as steadfast in their operation, as much to be relied upon, as any forces of nature. We are not required to be the providence of the good seed, but to trust Him, in whose order it has been planted. Our disturbing the ground to see if it is germinating, will not bring it a bit the quicker to the harvest.

The whole course of the Christian life, as conceived Methodistically, seems to us to labor under this defect. It has an impatience of the slow processes of spiritual growth, an eagerness for immediate and palpable results, a restlessness which is not of faith. Its system of class meetings, with the periodical exposure of the most secret things of the spirit to the eye of the class,—its demand for Christian perfection as the outcome of an act of faith amounting to a second conversion,—its general lack of reserve about matters as to which silence is golden and speech at best but silver,—these are its marks as a church which originated with a leader who was not remarkable—among his many great gifts—for a true delicacy, and among a class where education had not fitted them to perceive the defect. With the growth of culture in the Methodist body, a change of feeling in regard to these things has taken place. There are Methodists whom rope could not drag to a class meeting, and in its pulpits are many men who do not offend the most delicate instinct. But the primal stamp of the system, as a system of crises rather than of growth, clings to it under all the transformations it has undergone.

(3) Some of the methods of Methodism seem to us at least questionable. It seems to proceed upon a false idea of the line which sunders the spiritual from the natural. The spiritual is that which has to do with the will and conscience of man as a reasonable creature. There is much in man that is unseen, and yet is no more spiritual than are the jerkings of his muscles in a convulsive fit. The excitement that at times pervades great throngs of people and crowded meetings is as merely physical as are their effects upon the muscles of the human body, which at times have accompanied it. The stimulation of religious emotion by arrangements of this kind is a means to which religionists of all classes,—pagans as well as Christians, and Roman Catholics as well as Protestants,—have had recourse. But "that which is born of the flesh is flesh;" and the magnetic force which pervades crowded assemblies is but a refined sort of intoxicant, which no transmutation of forces will ever convert into spiritual energy. Like all merely natural forces, and unlike those which are of the spirit, it is followed too often by a powerful reaction, resulting in torpidity and deadness as great as that out of which its subjects had been awakened. That this has been the result in very great measure of the meetings held by Mr. MOODY, we have heard from some of the pastors in this city, who gave him their earnest co-operation. They say that their churches have gone back rather than forward by reason of that excitement. The experience of the Methodist bodies, as shown by the comparison of the returns of conversions with those of persons whose connection with the Church has survived the probationary period of six months, is to the same effect. It shows that a very large body of persons come every year under the influence of organized excitement, and then "fall from grace" before they are accepted finally as members of the Church. Now an experience of that sort must be exceedingly injurious to the person who undergoes it. He must be less open to any sort of religious impression for the future, for having thought the superficial excitement of a protracted meeting was a special grace from heaven, and that he has lost that grace by his own unfaithfulness. The injury may be not the less serious, although the experience he was taught to regard as divine was as much a matter of nervous excitement as would be the effects of a dose of nitrous oxide.



These criticisms are offered in exactly the spirit which prompted what we said last week. We regard the Methodist body as capable of learning from experience and right reason. We feel sure that simple devotion to the greatest of all causes, is as powerful a motive in this Church as in any in Christendom. We speak to that spirit among Methodists, in the hope that our words may be received as meant, and may contribute some feather's weight to the reform of Church Methods in all the bodies which share in the impulses of the great revival begun by JOHN WESLEY.

#### THE STRENGTH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

UNEASINESS is occasionally expressed at the asserted danger of Papal supremacy in the United States. For our own part we retain the old confidence that religious equality and perfect liberty in matters of religious faith are to remain in force as parts of our public order, and that no change in the sectarian make-up of the country will affect this. The extent of the change that has taken place in this respect is much exaggerated. With a few exceptions, the religious bodies in America do not collect trustworthy statistics of their membership. Some of them have not the machinery needed for this undertaking, and their returns are in the main not unlike some censuses in South America, where the population of one or two provinces is counted and an estimate is made of the others. The Roman Catholic Church has the means for an exact and accurate census in its hierarchy, but makes no adequate use of it, for a reason which we shall see. As a consequence, its published statistics are simply impossible, in one instance the number of Roman Catholics in New Mexico being set down as greater than the whole population of the territory as ascertained by the national census. A false impression is made also by the difference in the form of report used by this body from that employed by others. The other American churches as a rule report the number of their "communicant members." This body makes no such distinction. It classes all baptized persons, however young, as Church-members, and it retains them on the lists all their life, unless they have been distinctly excommunicated or refused the sacraments. They may be "bad Catholics," not even complying with the requirement of one confession and communion a year. But because they are baptized and are not formally excommunicated, they are held to belong to the church. In point of fact the Roman Catholic Church loses a great many members by the emigration from Europe to America. We have known both Irishmen and South Germans who never crossed the threshold of a church after they came to this country. In many cases their children become attendants at Protestant Sunday-schools, their parents remaining quite indifferent, yet both parents and children would be counted as part of the Roman Catholic population, unless they connected themselves formally with some Protestant body.

In this there is nothing uncandid or unfair. It grows naturally out of the Roman Catholic theory of the Church. According to that theory there is but one Church under one hierarchy, but it embraces by right all baptized persons, by whomsoever they have been baptized,—laymen, women, and heretics being as competent to administer the sacrament of initiation as any priest or bishop. The whole baptized membership of the Protestant churches, as PRUS IX. told the German Emperor, are claimed as the heritage of the Roman Catholic Church, even though they are not living in the "Roman obedience." To live out of that obedience is a mortal sin when the Protestant has had light enough to enable him to see that submission is his duty. If he be invincibly ignorant on this point, however, and has not died in mortal sin, his final salvation may be assumed as probable. Now a Church which holds this theory of its own position cannot be expected to draw the line of demarcation around its membership in the same way as do the Protestant churches. Even in defining the "Catholic population" of its statistical tables, it will be likely to construe membership more generously than they. Its figures will include a great many whose connection with the church is of the slightest, but of whom it is expected that they will send for the priest at the last, and so make "a good death." When we are told that there were 6,880,000 Catholics in the United States in 1882, this does not mean that there are nearly seven million people in active affiliation with the Roman Catholic Church, and that these are ready to respond to all demands upon them for political or social aid in the execution of her plans. It means no more than that a vaguely defined constituency of this strength is regarded as affiliated with this Church, and not with any other religious body. And when we place alongside these figures the report of

7,280,428 *communicant members* of the Baptist and Methodist churches—a report at least equally authentic—we see that the notion of Roman Catholic predominance in America has little to rest on. The Protestant population of America is estimated by Mr. CARROLL of *The Independent*—a very good authority—at 42,000,000.

The Roman Catholic population, if it were disposed to united political action, would be unable to exert an influence proportional to its numerical strength, because of its distribution. In States added to the Union by acquisition from France, Spain and Mexico, the Catholic element is large. The same is true of Boston, New York, our mining regions, and a few of the smaller cities. Everywhere else it is scattered and weakened not by diffusion only, but by its separation as a distinct class from the Protestant population. The analogies furnished by our political parties show the importance of this. It does not pay for any party to have its strength too much concentrated in one locality. That very fact deprives its voters of the weight they would have, if they were more evenly distributed.

We do not believe, however, that united action in politics is the desire of any large body of Roman Catholics. It is quite true that there are Roman Catholics whose ecclesiasticism is so strong as to induce them to put sectarian feeling above and before everything else. The English nobleman who said in Parliament, "Call me an Englishman if you please; but call me first of all a Catholic," was a sectarian of a very dangerous type. If all Roman Catholics were like him, if they cared for little else than their Church, we certainly would regard them as a dangerous element in any free state. With such feelings they could but carry Church influence into fields from which wise men would exclude it. But the Roman Catholics of America, and more especially the Irish element among them, are not of this type. The attitude of these latter toward the subscription for a Protestant leader, after the Pope had expressed his disapproval of that subscription, was a case in point. Their criticism of Mr. ERRINGTON, and of the English "Cawtholics" who procured his mission to Rome, is another proof that the deference to Church authority has well recognized limits. They have the highest authority for insisting on those limits. The very decree of the Vatican Council, which declared the Pope to be infallible, limited that infallibility to his teaching *ex cathedra* upon matters of *faith* and *morals*. While the decree exalted his authority to the highest potency within his proper sphere, it drew the lines around that sphere more strictly than it ever had been done. By implication it made the papacy less powerful to meddle with purely national or political questions, than before the Council met. It swept into limbo a long series of papal fulminations, by defining the Pope's teaching power so as not to include these. Bishop FESSLER, the secretary of the Council, in a pamphlet which PRUS IX. approved, met the array of these fulminations with the reply that these Popes had been meddling in matters with which they had no concern.

Nor is it true that the atmosphere of the Roman Catholic Church necessarily produces a subserviency to clerical demands of whatever character. Like others, Catholics are not insensible to the influence of the public opinion around them. A telegram from Rome to the English newspapers says that the Vatican declines to favor emigration to America as a solution of Ireland's difficulties, because "the standard of orthodoxy and submissiveness to the Holy See is notably lower in America than in Ireland" and "the Irish emigrant in America is often lost to the Church." There is a very simple and easy way to counteract this tendency to independence of feeling and action among Roman Catholics. It is by proscribing them as utterly sectarian, as priest-ridden enemies of liberty and toleration. Whatever tends to intensify their *esprit de corps*, to isolate them from contact with Americans generally, and to make them a people apart from the other citizens of their native or adopted country, cannot but tend also to increase the force of narrowly sectarian feeling among them. It is this that will increase the influence of extremists who wish to rally the whole Roman Catholic population for a crusade on the public schools. It is this that will help petty demagogues to appeal to Roman Catholics to vote for candidates of their own party. It is this and this alone that may make our Roman Catholic population a danger to the country.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE in New York is one of the wealthiest educational corporations in America. Established before the middle of last century, it secured property in the central part of the city, whose value has



increased with every year, until its income is understood to exceed even that of Harvard. Yet President Barnard tells his public that to make the college what it ought to be as the University of a great city, there is needed an additional endowment of \$4,350,000, yielding an income of \$217,500.

In addition to the schools of arts and of science and of law, which constitute the older college, there have been established a school of languages, and one for librarians. It is proposed also, to establish a school of electrical engineering, besides enlarging the teaching force in all the others. President BARNARD has done all our colleges a service in putting before the public the extent of the needs of a first-class University, which shall do the work done by the universities of Europe.

In our own city the University of Pennsylvania is hampered on every side by the want of sufficient endowments. Its plea for a school of biology is perhaps the most urgent. Next comes the need of a library building and a library endowment,—two things possessed by every other institution of its standing on this continent. There is also needed a large addition to the teaching force in the college faculty. The classes have grown to such a size that no professor can do them justice, unless he takes them to his room by sections. But as the present professors and instructors cannot double the amount of teaching they have been doing, they must be supplied with additional colleagues or assistants, if the University is to maintain the high standard it always has aimed at in the matter of direct instruction. Philadelphia is rich enough to do all this, and also to establish good intermediate schools on a public basis, as feeders not only for the University, but for all the colleges who receive students from our city.

THERE seems to be no doubt that men do change their views concerning the Constitution and the legislation that is permissible under it. Ten years ago, in Congress, when the bill to grant aid to the Centennial Exhibition was pending, many members from the South could not see their way clear to support it, and among them were certain gentlemen who are still serving in the House. Thirteen of these, Messrs. BLACKBURN and WILLIS, of Kentucky; BUCKNER, of Missouri; CABELL, of Virginia; CALDWELL and DIBRELL, of Tennessee; CANDLER and HAMMOND, of Georgia; HEWITT, of Alabama; SINGLETON, of Mississippi; VANCE, of North Carolina; HURD, of Ohio; and MORRISON, of Illinois, when the measure was up to aid the New Orleans Exhibition, the other day, reversed their former action, voting now in the affirmative, instead of the negative, as before. Evidently, they take a different view of the constitutional powers of Congress. It will be interesting, by the way, to see whether the New Orleans enterprise will return to the national treasury, as that in Philadelphia was able and obliged to do, every cent of the money advanced from it.

"A CLEARLY free-trade victory" is the designation given by the new Free Trade journal at Des Moines, *The Million*, to the ratification by the United States Senate, of the Mexican "Reciprocity" Treaty. The gentlemen, not Free Traders, who supported it, may be interested to know how the matter is viewed by the followers of Mr. WELLS and Professor SUMNER.

#### RAILROADING IN MEXICO.

AMONG the great enterprises of the day is the completion of the Mexican Central Railway, which has just made its annual report, as required by Mexican law, for the government and its directors. The report has a particular interest, since it is the last one pertaining to the construction period of its main line. Whether investments in Mexican railways are to prove profitable is very problematical, and this uncertainty is heightened by the financial exploits of the companies. The Mexican railway, which runs from Vera Cruz to the Capitol, with a branch line to Pueblo, embracing 365 miles, although an expensive undertaking, rapidly passed into a paying investment after the formation of the empire; but when the Central road approached completion, and a new route into the Valley of Mexico was assured, the securities of the former company suffered a severe collapse in the London market, from which they have not recovered. That enterprise was extravagantly managed, and suffered, besides, severe disasters during the French occupation and poor Maximilian's empire. It was sixteen years in construction (from 1857 to 1873), and once forfeited its charter. Its English engineers undertook to build from both ends, which necessitated transporting over miserable roads and through the Cordilleras, on mules, the machinery and materials for the western section, Mexico itself furnishing neither ties nor rails, cars nor engines. Then the road was built with needlessly steep gradients, climbing the *cumbrés* at four per centum of rise, or more than two hundred feet per mile. To the present day, a special traction engine takes the trains on this road at Atoyac, about forty miles from Vera Cruz, to draw them over the Coast Range, or escarpments of the Cordilleras. Since this specimen of engineering, it has been shown on the new lines converging from Tampico, San Blas, and Mazanillo on the Capitol, that the *cumbrés* which divide the *tierras calientes* of either coast from the central table lands can be surmounted without such tremendous gradients, unless it be for a few miles at some exceptional point, and without expensive tunnels and rock cuttings. Indeed, the Mexican National narrow gauge road has found its heaviest grades in climbing out of the Valley of Mexico, rather than in ascending from the Pacific coast.

But the financial engineering of this English road is likely to prove more disastrous than its physical engineering. Notwithstanding large assistance from the government of Mexico, which Mexican authorities reckon at over twelve million, five hundred thousand dollars, the liabilities of the English Company are charged on its books at over thirty-nine million dollars, or about one hundred and seven thousand dollars per mile. In what position this will leave its future may be surmised from the statements published by the Mexican Central Company, that the average cost of building their main line has been nineteen thousand five hundred dollars per mile. This difference between cost and liabilities must be ruinous to the English Company as soon as the competition fairly begins. But the Central Company, which is now the greatest corporation in Mexico, operating over 1,230 miles of line, which connects the capital with the United States, and holds franchises to construct 750 miles more, connecting the Atlantic port of Tampico and the Pacific port of San Blas with its main route, has had its feats of financiering. It is one of the curious features of the indefensible exploits of manufacturers of and dealers in securities, that the Central Company should boast, with complacency and with justification, of the fairness and honor of its management. It has not bargained away its franchises by piecemeal, in car trusts and equipment trusts, and express contracts; it has not despoiled its treasury through construction companies, nor wasted its resources in extravagance. It has only done what Mr. Poor, in the last issue of his almanac deprecates as the policy of modern American railroad building, and without which, perhaps, not half the enterprises now on foot would have the ghost of a chance for getting into the market. Whether it were better for enterprise to linger at the start, and when initiated go on to a secure career, or to be prematurely stimulated into activity to bankrupt its earliest confiding friends and bring in an era of frightened stagnation, is a question which it is to be feared does not much concern the managers. "After me, the deluge," is the maxim. The crash will come when the blessed innocent third party, who corrects and arrays in good legal force so many crooked transactions, is carrying the bulk of the investment, and when the promoters, having realized on their project, are ready to draw out their capital for similar new ventures. Now, the Central Company advertises in its circulars of proposals to capitalists that it needs only nineteen thousand, five hundred dollars to build and equip a mile of its road from El Paso to Mexico, and that it receives a subsidy of fifteen thousand, two hundred dollars per mile, from the government, secured by the hypothecation of six per centum of the customs revenue of the country, which liquidates the liability of the state at the present rate of one million, one hundred thousand dollars a year. Of course, this subsidy is not available as fast as the requirements of construction demand, and this is an important factor in favor of a central financiering, still it must appear in the mathematics of this argument for illustrating a dubious operation. The cost then to the company for building and equipping a mile of its main line is only four thousand, three hundred dollars over its government subsidy. To provide this sum, the company is authorized to issue thirty-two thousand dollars per mile, each of capital stock, and mortgage bonds, or sixty-four thousand dollars in all. In its circulars it has, as is now usually the case, offered its subscribers the stock as a bonus for taking mortgage bonds, and has asked only for from 42.5 to 47.5 per cent. cash, out of which commissions must be paid. For forty cents of money available to construct the road, a dollar of liabilities is incurred, and this at the rate of nearly sixty-two thousand dollars per mile, as shown from the company's published statements. The astounding fact remains that to secure the four thousand three hundred dollars requisite above the government subsidy, the road contracts a liability of sixty-two thousand dollars. The difference is the sum used up in interest on bonds, in bonuses and commissions. Whether the business of Mexico can maintain such an inflated investment remains to be proved; if it does, the country will show a capacity for development far beyond anything she has given us reason to anticipate. Yet on an average of 320 miles operated last year on the Southern, or Mexico division of the road, while as yet there was no through connection with El Paso, or with either sea coast, the company cleared \$421,044.38 above expenses besides paying for its own heavy freighting of construction material. The northern division, passing through a region where the population is about three to a square mile, reversed this favorable showing.

It will be seen, however, that the liabilities of the Central Company are only two-thirds of those of the English road. Moreover, its grades are easy, its bridging light, and the cost of repairs small. Further, its tariff of passenger and freight rates is limited by law. As soon as the connections of the Central were assured beyond peradventure, the securities of the English road began to shrink. Not only would the latter lose its recent heavy business of transporting iron and ties for the roads under construction, on which its charges were extortionate, but it must readjust its own tariff to meet the new competition. Something of the same future now threatens the completed Central. The Mexican National Railway, under its concession, has nearly connected Laredo and Corpus Christi with Mexico. It is narrow gauge, and therefore less expensive to build, but its credit has been lower than that of the Central, yet the work is so far advanced that its completion this year is beyond any reasonable doubt. Under its concession its tariff is, except on third class business, from ten to twenty per cent. lower than the tariff of the Central. It enjoys an American sea-port terminus at Corpus Christi, while the Central has none. It requires unusual sagacity to find reasons for believing that when these two rival lines are in active competition, the cheaper route will not take the bulk of the through business. Thus



in adopting two systems, and conceding rival franchises, there is danger that Mexico has imperiled the success of both.

There are numerous other concessions existing in Mexico, mainly held by Americans. Indeed, the Government has since the Empire granted more than fifty charters calling for the construction of 21,000 miles of road, and \$186,000,000 subsidy. This formidable showing, however, shrinks before the financial and business obstacles to railway construction in Mexico. Many of these enterprises lost their charters and their guarantee bond of good faith. Others have been swallowed up in larger companies. There are but three or four important concessions outstanding that have any aspect of vitality. But it is not probable that much money will be spent upon them, until the Central and National roads have elicited by their operative experience the conditions of success in steam transportation through Mexico.

D. O. K.

### A SANITARY SCANDAL.

IN a sanitary sense the condition of the public schools of this city may justly be said to be bad. Two or three school houses that have been recently constructed appear to reflect tolerably well advanced ideas respecting school arrangement and sanitation, but the great majority remain unchanged, with all the defects they originally possessed, plus those derived from the increased crowding of our city population. The defects of our schools are so many that it is hard to tell where to commence to enumerate them, or which to consider most serious. The arrangement, the lighting, the heating and ventilation, the sewerage, are all faulty. As for the sewerage, indeed, it may be said to be absent. Most of the school houses of this city are furnished with open cesspools—mere holes in the ground lined with loose brick. The surplus liquid soaks in the gravelly soil, filling it for many a yard with dangerous and unmentionable impurities, which often reach to the walls of the school, and render them damp. The receptacles are in many cases, where the lot is small, located within ten feet of the building, and so close to the windows of the rear class-rooms that whatever air enters by them must be mingled with foul gases. The external aspect of the outbuildings in some schools speaks of care and cleanliness, in others of neglect, yet so long as there is, within a short distance of a school tenanted by hundreds of young persons, a nuisance of this description, the greatest cleanliness is comparatively powerless to alleviate the evil. In some schools the cesspool has an outlet by which the surplus passes to the sewer; in others the brickwork is lined or set in cement, but the greatest danger, the open pit, with its contents, is almost invariably present.

This is the state of things in buildings to which we send children in order that, as we fondly hope, they may be benefitted in mind and body—the state of things in a city two hundred years old, the second in the Union in size and wealth. The darlings of our homes are sent to these pest-houses daily to lose their health before the insidious advances of that depressed condition which we call “malaria,” and to take their chances of prompt infection from contagious disease.

Philadelphia is not yet awake to the evil of open pools. Those who nurse such things beneath the rear windows of their own houses take it as a matter of course that they should exist in school-houses. Yet the danger, great as it is in a private house, is vastly magnified in a school. The risks of contagion, considerable in even the best regulated school, are rendered almost certainties by such agencies. Reform must begin somewhere, and it is best that it should commence where it is most needed—in the halls of education, the spots sacred, in theory at least, to the mental, moral and physical advancement of mankind. The school, as it now stands in this city, would serve a lecturer on sanitary science the same purpose that the drunken Helot served the Spartans.

W. N. L.

### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

#### FREE TRADE AS TAUGHT BY PROFESSOR PERRY.\*

PROFESSOR PERRY has been teaching political economy for thirty years. During all these years he has been looking into the inmost nature of his subject, with “the opportunity to test views and theories over and over again in the presence of fresh and bright minds” in his classes. In all these years he says he has been unceasingly asking himself: “What is political economy about? Within what precise field do its inquiries lie? Is it possible clearly and simply to circumscribe that field?” He proceeds to develop his science after the confident manner of one who conceives that he has brought definite and final answers to these questions. He acknowledges a large indebtedness to Bastiat; but the reader will do him justice, and concede that Professor Perry is lucid where Bastiat was only lurid. The latter added nothing to what Henry C. Carey had written, except audacious rhetoric and sophistical dialectics. The language which Professor Perry applies to Macleod, of whom he is a professed disciple, may in the main be applied to himself,—“learned, original, over-confident, sometimes careless, controversial, exasperating, almost belligerent, and always indefatigable.” He belongs, despite his mild protest, to the Manchester school of economists.

How has Professor Perry answered his initial questions and how does he proceed to rescue his “science” from the widespread dissatisfaction which is felt concerning it? He himself says: “The leaders of the sec-

ond school [Adam Smith, Professor Senior, John Stuart Mill.] are inconsistent with themselves in their general conception of the subject-matter of the science. *They begin nowhere.* They have no steady class of facts to deal with. . . . In the entirety of their scientific work we can take but little satisfaction. It is on account of this comparative failure in their *scientific outset* that the second school have declined in influence and are now likely to be superseded.” Professor Perry belongs to the third school,—the “all sales” school. Where do they “begin”? Whence is their “scientific outset”? They throw overboard at once the word “wealth” as incapable of any definition for scientific use. The motive power of the elder economists, “the desire of every man to obtain additional *wealth* with as little sacrifice as possible,” is sunk in the wider generalization of “satisfaction of desires,” with what success we shall shortly see. The author asks (p. 95): “In the first place, is there a single *class of facts*, easily conceived of and defined as such, with which *alone* political economy has to do? We answer, yes. *SALES* are a very definite thing. They are never confounded with gifts; they are never confounded with thefts. *Political economy is the science of sales,—of exchanges.* Anything whatsoever that is salable comes within its view; and scientifically it cares nothing whatever for anything else. *Before anything is sold*, it cares not what other science employs itself upon that thing; *after the thing is sold*, economy loses its interest in it. . . . It makes no difference what a man's *motives* may be in buying and selling; it makes no difference what his ultimate *purposes* may be as to the buying and selling; the buying and selling must proceed in accordance with the principles of this science.” Inasmuch as “buying and selling” had been going on some milleniums before the science had been thought of, one would have thought that, logically and chronologically, it might now properly be alleged that the “principles of the science” must proceed in accordance with the “buying and selling.” Again: “Saint and sinner must plough with the same heifer. . . . One man may get rich for the sake of display, and another man for the sake of doing good; but the *getting rich* is one and the same process forever. Whichever one of a thousand motives engages a man in the pursuit of *wealth*, once in that pursuit these all conform to one method and acknowledge one law.”

Here we are back again in the old ruts,—“getting rich,”—“wealth;” there is the same old “comparative failure in our *scientific outset.*” We proceed. Political economy is a moral science, “concerned with the classifications and laws of nature belonging to beings having *thoughts and wills.*” The Professor then goes on with the old deductive processes of Smith and Ricardo. What part of the “natures belonging to beings having thoughts and wills” does his science seize upon to organize the movements of exchanges? For observe, that by our definitions all the “efforts” of human nature before the exchange and all the “satisfactions” after the exchange pass for nothing; the exchange is the crisis of all our acts. “Desires, efforts, satisfactions, constitute the one circle of political economy. Efforts are naturally, irksome. Everybody wishes to realize as large a satisfaction as possible from a given effort. Between one dollar and two dollars a man has no choice; he must take the greater; between one day and two days’ labor, he must take the less; between the present and the future, he must take the present.” From among the many-sided motives of human nature we have now selected the one which the science is concerned with, to wit, the greatest satisfaction with the least effort; and its object is “salable things.” We will not say with Ruskin: “You have founded an entire science upon what you have stated to be the constant instinct of man,—the desire to defraud his neighbor.” The propositions as transcripts of human experience are true enough, but they are mere truisms; they are not peculiar to man in a social state. Robinson Crusoe would have acted on them; even the wild animal in seeking his prey will seize that which is nearest at hand. Translated for man in society, it means: “Buy in the cheapest, sell in the dearest, markets.” So far, the “science” tends “nowhere.” What is there in all this deduction to tell us the real fact we desire to know,—which is the cheapest and which the dearest market? What so far enables us to determine, in any given condition of external things, between “the present” and “the future”? We now have the postulates of the science. The slice we have cut of the practical life of human beings is a very thin one. We have a “definite field” for our science; but it is so narrow that we cannot move without passing its bounds. We chafe against the limitations we have imposed on ourselves, but in vain. There is no germinal idea in our premises. While they are true in fact, they have no fructifying relations, and are incapable by themselves of leading to one additional influence.

The author develops his subject under the usual heads. The chapter on “Value” is particularly fresh and breezy. The distinction between value (which he defines as “the measure of mutual exchanges established between two services,”) and utility is clear and valuable. After Carey and Bastiat, he makes competition the optimistic “Jack-of-all-trades” which fixes current value at a point which compensates for the “onerous contribution” of man, and leaves that portion of utility which is the free gift of nature a common factor in the whole set of services.

As a Free Trader, the Professor was driven to readopt the wages-fund theory, now fairly exploded.

The chapter on credit discloses the peculiar doctrine of the “third school.” With them, commodities, and services, and claims, are things which are salable. Claims are the creation of credit. “Credit not only convenes exchange, but also creates it, brings something new into the world of traffic, . . . and makes a new grand division of time pay tribute to the world of sale. The past is represented in commodities, the

\* “Political Economy.” By Arthur Latham Perry, LL. D., Orrin Sage Professor of History and Political Economy in Williams College. Eighteenth Edition. Pp. 600. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1883.



present in personal services, and the future in credit. . . . The chief gain for individuals and for the whole community in the proper use of credit is found in the fact that a new capital is thereby created, a new purchasing power, something in the world of values additional to what existed before." A rather vigorous controversy is raging over these propositions, but we think our author may be trusted to hold his own on credit as "a new resource of production."

It is to be regretted that the chapters on "Foreign Trade" and "United States Tariffs" had not been written with fewer personalities and less bad temper. One cannot rise from their perusal with a favorable opinion of the candor or fairness of the writer. From the preface to the closing paragraph, our author omits no shot at Protection, whether at long or short range. One might overlook the wickedness of his logic in the grim humor of the following syllogism, evolved out of mere scientific fervor (p. 94): "All sinners deserve to be punished. John Roach is a sinner; therefore, John Roach deserves punishment." The Professor deals with his minor premise as if it were self-evident. Of course, he has neither sympathy nor respect for "Carey and the Pennsylvania knot of economists,"—a "group" "which will never become a school,"—although he praises Professor Thompson for having "tried hard to round down to a circle some of the worst tangents of Carey."

If the Professor had an actual, sure-footed science to propagate, his impatient "How long?" would attract our interest. In his edition of 1873 he had written of Protection: "An incurable wound was inflicted on it by the publication of Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations' in 1776; the centennial of that event and of American independence will witness very little practical vitality in it, anywhere in the world; it has died out utterly in Great Britain; it colors scarcely at all the revenue systems of the German and Austrian Empires; it still lingers feebly in Russia, and is steadily and rapidly declining in the United States." Since then, France under Thiers, and the German Empire under Bismarck, the Russian Empire, and the British colonies, Canada and Victoria, have become thoroughly protective and are industrially prosperous. We cannot, therefore, withhold our sympathy with the author in his passionate and pugnacious utterance in the edition of 1883: "The taint, however, of its birth and breeding rests on it like a curse; even if let alone, it would soon have been in its decrepitude, owing to the poison in its blood; but an incurable wound was inflicted on it in 1776 by one Adam Smith hastening it towards its burial; the centennial of that event and of American independence found it a lingering *energy of evil*, especially in the United States; and political economy, denouncing it as the *enemy of mankind*, hopes soon to throw upon its loathsome carcass the last shovelfuls of cleansing earth." We are sorry to add that this is not the only lapse from true dignity in the rhetoric of the Professor. His state of mind towards Protection is evidently not a judicial one.

Professor Perry's two fundamental propositions are: 1. "If a nation will not buy of foreigners, it cannot sell to them. This is the universal and fundamental objection to Protection, so called, that if legal barriers keep out a dollar's worth of foreign goods which want to come in, they thereby and necessarily keep in a dollar's worth of domestic goods which want to go out" (p. xii). To the same effect (p. 466), after putting one of the usual water-level suppositions of the economists of the exchange between England and France of cottons for silks, which, of course, comes out to suit, quietly and parenthetically there slips in the proposition: "A demand in each country for the product of the other is, of course, presupposed in the illustration," which presupposition is the gist of the whole case (p. 472). 2. "What a nation purchases by its exports, it purchases by its most efficient labor, and consequently at the cheapest possible rate to itself. Only those things for the procuring of which a nation possesses decided advantages relatively to other nations are ever exported, and hence the return cargoes, no matter what they have cost their original producers, are purchased by this nation as cheaply as if they had been produced by its own most advantageous labor. This is a wholly impregnable position, and the advocates of restricting foreign trade are challenged to try their hand a little at its defences." We are not concerned to controvert these propositions; they express the conditions of advantageous trade, and the entire burden of the discussion turns on the time, place and circumstances of their application. To empty them of their whole scientific force and value, it is only necessary to notice that they raise pure questions of fact which must be settled before any theory applies to them. The industry in which it is assumed that we have an absolute superiority is that of agriculture,—the raising of raw products. At present, our home market takes nine-tenths of our food products; all the rest of the world, one-tenth. If all the people in the protected industries took to agricultural pursuits, could we find an advantageous market abroad for our surplus? Could we, twenty-five years hence? Does the science of political economy ascertain this fact? No! Does the Free Trader offer to answer this question? Certainly not! Has he been over and over again called upon "to try his hand at it"? Yes! If all the other nations which are raising food at a disadvantage as compared with us, would stop and give us their market, it might lead up to a settlement of this great pivotal fact. But they do not stop and they never will stop. Until this preliminary fact outside the science is settled, political economy is silent; it breaks down. The inverted form of the author's crucial dilemma is more pertinent, to wit: "If foreigners will not buy of us, we cannot sell to them." In that event we must make for ourselves the commodities we need, or go without them. This is what Bastiat was fond of calling the way to "abundance and cheapness;" in truth, it leads to "scarcity."

So far, it has not been suggested by the author that his economic man has any relations to his fellow-men, except by the sole mark which gives the science jurisdiction over him, viz., that he comes with something salable in his hands, with the indisputable individual right to exchange it. He must have inadvertently written these words: "Each man's right of freedom is, of course, limited by every other man's right of freedom; and also in certain respects by what is called the *general good*, of which the judge must be the *Government under which he lives*."

The abstraction—the skeleton man which political economy had created for the sole purpose of running around the planet, hunting a purchaser,—turns out to be a flesh-and-blood citizen, one of our neighbors, living in a nation with other citizens. If it should turn out that by giving these fellow-citizens the unrestricted right of exchanging within the limits of that nation, and by restricting their right of exchanging without these limits, the gross annual product of the industry of that country would be increased, then the science of political economy is bound to raise its voice in favor of that theory and that practice which result in the greatest economic gain of the people of that nation. This is a question of fact, and not of science. No less an economist than J. B. Say has proved that thus the greatest annual product of the industry of a nation may be made to accrue.

Professor Perry has not departed from the deductive method of building up his science; his is only another *à priori* example of dealing with certain assumptions concerning human conduct under one aspect. He is compelled to agree that "political economy does not cover the entire relations between buyer and seller generally; but morality and religion have additional but not incompatible words to utter when the science becomes silent." Nay, these voices are not additional; they are contemporaneous and co-operative, like the music of the orchestra heard in balanced harmony, not the music of separate instruments strung out in consecutive solos.

Professor Cliffe Leslie eloquently concedes "that the conclusion which the study of society makes every day more irresistible, is that the germ from which the existing economy of every nation has been evolved, is not the individual, still less the mere personification of a mere abstraction, but the primitive community,—a community one in blood, property, thought, moral responsibility, and manner of life; and that individual interest itself, and the desires, aims and pursuits of every man and woman in the nation, have been moulded by and received their direction and form from the history of that community."

#### REMINISCENCE AND HISTORY IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 26.

THE French of the nineteenth century will certainly not leave posterity unimproved as to their private and anecdotic history. The mass of memoirs and souvenirs and journals is constantly increasing and nowadays few trust to the care of literary executors and editors; the fashion is to publish one's memoirs during one's lifetime. Why not? The world moves so rapidly of late that the events of even last year are almost remote history and the events of twenty years ago seem back in the far distant past. The time then has come for the publication of memoirs and souvenirs of the second empire. M. de Viel-Castel opened the series with those volumes of scandalous anecdotes which the police try in vain to confiscate at the frontier, the book being published at Berne. Then followed the memoirs of the prefect of police, Maupas, and now the wife of a prominent deputy publishes under the pseudonym of "Sylvanecte" some interesting souvenirs of "La Cour impériale à Compiègne," (1 vol., Charpentier). "Sylvanecte" gives us a selection of curious and not un-malevolent anecdotes about the empress, about prince Napoleon, and about the flighty and frivolous company that composed the court at Compiègne. Altogether, this picture of the court of the third empire is vivid and amusing and certainly not exaggerated. More serious and more important to the historian are the chapters on the visits to Compiègne of Victor Emanuel and of the King Prussia and their diplomatic consequences, and the chapter of details and documents relative to the preparation of the Franco-German war.

Souvenirs of a lighter and more personal kind are contained in Mme. Olympe Audouard's "Voyage à travers mes souvenirs" (one volume, Paris, Dentu). Mme. Audouard is a French emancipated woman, but a woman of intelligence and wit, who has earned her living valiantly by her pen and by lecturing, more especially on woman's rights. She has written novels, published newspapers, proved herself a smart polemist, travelled all over the Old World and in Northern and Western America, and more than dabbled in spiritism. Finally, she has known almost all the political, literary and artistic celebrities of the last twenty years; she was intimate with the principal personages of the court of Napoleon III., and *au courant* of the tragic and comic adventures and scandals that took place there; she was witness of the fall of the empire and of the horrors of the war and the Commune. Well, what an intelligent and observant woman has to say on all these subjects ought to be curious and interesting, and in fact this first volume of her souvenirs is exceedingly interesting and makes us look forward with expectation to the appearance of another.

Calmann Lévy publishes a goodly volume entitled "Le Portefeuille Mme. Dupin, dame de Chenonceaux," containing unpublished letters of J. J. Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu, Mably, d'Argenson, etc. The title page is truly appetising and we open Mme. Dupin's portfolio with eager expectation. Some readers will perhaps be disappointed because the



title page leads them to expect too much; but eight new letters of Voltaire, one in Italian and seven in French, are not to be disdained, the more so as they are exquisitely turned and in the most gallant tone. Those of Montesquieu, Mably, Richelieu, d'Argenson and Olivet are less important and add nothing to what we already know of the witty society of the eighteenth century. A letter of Rousseau shows him, as usual, over-sensitive, over-sentimental, and as the French say *impossible*. The most curious figure of the volume is the Abbé de Saint-Pierre, an indefatigable reasoner, who lived with M. and Mme. Dupin, as one of the family, believing beyond measure in the force of philosophy and the sovereignty of virtue, adopting for his motto "donner et pardonner" and invariably ending his letters with the formula "le Paradis aux bienfaisants." To those who are really curious to know all that is to be known about the eighteenth century and its amiably pedantic salons, I recommend Mme. Dupin's portfolio, though with the warning that its contents are not of first importance. Mme. Dupin was, in intelligence, a predecessor of Mme. Récamier, who she resembled very much in appearance. She was, it may be added, the ancestor of Aurore Dupin, baronne Dudevant, who will be known to posterity as George Sand.

The most recent historical books are two volumes of the "Correspondance inédite de Mallet du Pan avec la cour de Vienne, 1794-98," (Plon & Nourrit,) published by M. André Michel from the Austrian archives. Jacques Mallet du Pan, after working on Linguet's *Annales politiques et littéraires*, became in 1784 the principal writer in the *Mercur de France*, a post which he held until 1792 with great authority. In the *Mercur* Mallet du Pan was the organ of the Constitutional party and a partisan of the English form of government; he combated in turn the old ideas of the monarchical party and the excesses of the revolution. His reports of the sittings of the National Assembly attracted the attention of all Europe by their remarkable impartiality. After the 10th August the great publicist took refuge in his native country, Switzerland, where he remained until 1798 and where he wrote for the Emperor of Austria the correspondence contained in the present volumes, which are full of new facts and new views about the French revolution. The volumes are preceded by an excellent preface by M. Taine.—Amongst the autographs of Mr. Morrison, of London, an erudite young historian, M. Frédéric Masson, has had the good fortune to discover a manuscript by the great Colbert, minister of Louis XIV. M. Masson has published this manuscript under the title of "Journal inédit de Jean Baptiste Colbert, Marquis de Torcy, pendant les années 1709, 1710, 1711," (one volume, octavo. Plon & Nourrit). It is needless to add that Colbert's journal is full of curious information as to the diplomacy of these important years of the reign of Louis XIV.—Yet another volume of interest to historians is "Le Prince Noir" (one volume. Paris & London, Fotheringham). This is a poem written in French by the herald at arms Chandos, one of the witnesses of the life of the Black Prince, and published with notes by M. Francisque Michel from the manuscript which is preserved at Oxford. Chandos writes in a very dry style, but his love of precise facts and his want of imagination inspire all the more confidence; he writes more like a historian or chronicler than like a poet. His account of the battle of Crécy is very brief and he was evidently not present at it; Poitiers is described at length and evidently by an eye-witness; but the expedition on which Chandos gives the greatest number of new facts is the Black Prince's campaign in Spain to help Peter the Cruel. Chandos ends his poem with the death of the Black Prince, which is related with much emotion. In short, "Le Prince Noir" contains many new and sure facts. The future historian of the hundred years' war will be bound to consult the curious old poem published by M. Francisque Michel.

TH. C.

## REVIEWS.

## FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE. II.\*

FREDERICK MAURICE'S connection with the Christian Socialist movement, and the attacks this evoked from the champions and organs of the English plutocracy, caused some uneasiness to the Council of King's College and to its Principal. Dr. Jelf was one of these timid men, who are troubled about the remote connections and indirect responsibilities of life. They keep well in the ruts themselves, and are distressed when any one for whom they are responsible will get out of them. Professor Maurice refused any acknowledgments of error in judgment, any disavowal of his associates, any pledge that he would change his course. But the Council could find nothing in the public evidence to justify a censure, so the matter was dropped.

Two years later, in 1853, he published his *Theological Essays*. These were a review of the points in which his present theological convictions differed from those views he had received from his father. The review was undertaken at the request of a dead friend, who like himself had left the Unitarian for the English Church. The nature of the work compelled him to cover all the principal points in theology, and the book is perhaps the best and most satisfactory exposition of his own theology that he ever made. He hated *system* and loved *method*, so that this approach to a systematic statement was unavoidable rather than voluntary. The method of the book is not polemic. He is not occupied in refuting Unitarians, but in removing what he thought the stumbling-blocks put in their way by orthodox theologians, and in justifying the

right moral instinct which seemed to underlie their protests against orthodoxy. On one point he came athwart the popular orthodoxy, in a manner which produced a storm. The word "eternal" had become a shibboleth in the conflict with Universalism. The sense of an infinite duration of time or "sempiternity" had been affixed to the word by Socinus, but had been rejected by the great patristic theologians (Athanasius, Augustine), the mediæval doctors (Aquinas, Peter the Lombard), and the Protestant divines. Yet this Socinian interpretation had become a point in the orthodoxy of both High and Low church. When Mr. Maurice denied that the word bore this sense, and claimed for it the meaning in which it was used by all the great philosophers and great theologians, he was at once branded as a heretic, a Universalist, a dangerous teacher. That he taught some kind of Universalism is, indeed, a common notion about him, but quite untrue. In his view "Eternal Life," and "Eternal Death," are states of men in this stage of existence, as truly as in any to come. Eternity is not in the future: it is here and now as the underlying reality of temporal existence. So St. Paul (2 Cor. IV. 18), and St. John (1 John, V. 11) taught, and he dared to follow their teaching. As to the future he was no dogmatist. He felt no assurance that a finite will might not offer endless resistance to God's saving purpose, but was sure that God would do the utmost possible for every fallen creature, and that the result would be a substantial triumph of good over evil.

The agitation begun in the newspapers was carried into the Council of King's College, Dr. Jelf acting once more according to his kind. Mr. Gladstone, the Bishop of Litchfield and other members took Mr. Maurice's part, but he was removed from his professorship on motion of Bishop Bloomfield, by a vote of the majority, although on no point had he departed from the teaching of the Church which the College professed to represent. This action was approved by *The Reasoner*, *The Record* and *The Inquirer*, but called out a storm of protest, which must have astonished its authors. His colleagues in the faculty, his students, his associates in the co-operative movement, his hearers among the lawyers of Lincoln's Inn, where he had been elected chaplain in 1846, and a large body of churchmen and dissenters hastened to assure him of their sympathy. Among others, Tennyson sent him the lines inviting him to come and visit his godson, the Frederick Maurice Tennyson, who now is making his mark among the rising artists of England.

Ten years later, Lord Palmerston's son-in-law, Mr. William Cowper, finding the living of St. Peter's on Vere street vacant and in his gift as a member of the government, bestowed it upon Mr. Maurice. That a crown living should have been given to the heretic, and under the rule of a premier who always followed the lead of *The Record's* friends, was terrible to the Evangelicals. *The Record* urged the London clergy to unite in a general protest against his institution as vicar by the Bishop of London (Dr. Tait). But its day of power was over, and its reckless use of its influence had dragged down the Evangelical party into the obscurity they have enjoyed for a quarter of a century. A few clergymen signed and presented the protest. As a counter-blast, Dean Hook of Leeds and other friends prepared an address of sympathy and congratulation. It was signed by four bishops, seven deans, four archdeacons, several heads of colleges, head masters of public schools, and in all by 332 clergymen, together with 487 laymen of all classes, from peers and judges to working men. The day was over when such a man could be the target of anonymous party spite. When in 1866 he was chosen Professor of Moral Philosophy and Casuistry at Cambridge, hardly a word of protest was heard. This place he held till his death, in 1872.

The biography gives evidence of his constant growth as an influence in English thought, but none of his friends can regard that influence as at all commensurate with his greatness. It is true that he has influenced many on both sides the ocean, who may be said to diffuse his special message at second hand,—men like Charles Kingsley, Thomas Hughes, Phillips Brooks and Theodore Munger, who would be eager to confess their obligations to him. But as Spenser is said to be "the poet's poet," so Maurice seems destined to be the theologian for theologians. It has puzzled his friends to say why his ideas do not find acceptance at first hand. Some refer this to his style, which is clearly and vigorously English. Others, like *The Athenæum*, ascribe it to his "strange intellectual deficiencies," but we cannot learn what these are. Others find fault with his method, say he spent his life in showing that "Christianity is true, if important." It seems to us that he comes as close to the ground on which moral conviction really rests, as does any other teacher.

We think it much more likely that his failure to reach many is due as much to his greatness in a spiritual sense, as to any other cause. He was a man unique among his generation, in the strength and purity of his vision upward. He knew God, as he knew any man on the streets of London. His knowledge of God penetrated his whole life, and made a part of his relations to every human being, and of his attitude to every question. It awoke in him the passion for unity, the hatred of system, the hatred of tyranny and foul play, the keen appreciation of all things good in others, the humility of his judgment of himself. He came among men as Moses came down from the Mount, with the tables of the law in his hands, and his forehead shining so that the people could not look on him.

In these things he went beyond his generation, as every great man

RICH CUT-GLASS,  
NEW SHAPES—FINEST CUTTING.  
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE

\* "The Life of Frederick Denison Maurice, chiefly told in his own Letters." Edited by his Son Frederick Maurice. With Portraits. In two volumes. Pp. xiv & 551, xiv & 772. \$5. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.



goes beyond his own. He must wait for appreciation for his true worth, as Shakespeare and Wordsworth had to wait. The future will "learn his great accents," and understand his speech.

R. E. T.

**EARLY BRITAIN, ROMAN BRITAIN.** By the Rev. H. M. Scarth, M. A., Prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Wrington, Somerset, etc. With map. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

About a year ago we reviewed the two volumes of "Early Britain," which had appeared at that time: "Celtic Britain," by Professor Rhys, and "Anglo-Saxon Britain," by Mr. Grant Allen. "Roman Britain," by Rev. Mr. Scarth, has made its appearance the present year, completing the series. The other two books, especially that of Professor Rhys, cover the ground of the Roman occupation so well that one was inclined to wonder what Mr. Scarth would find to say; and, indeed, for a general history of the island under the Roman rule, we should still go to Mr. Rhys, rather than to the present volume. The historical portions of this work are, we must say, rather confused and lacking in connected interest. The strong point of the author is archaeology, and the subject of the Roman remains is treated with great fullness, and on the whole in a satisfactory manner. We will mention, as especially good, Chapter VIII., upon the Roman wall.

There are several details in which we note carelessness or inaccuracy. The historian Xiphilinus, for example, is always cited as Zephiline or Xiphiline,—apparently quoted from some French authorities, for this is not an English form. On page 96 we read "the opposite shore of France,"—rather "Gaul." On page 116, Watling Street is said to have ended at Wroxeter, reference being made here to Guest's "Origines Celticae," but Dr. Guest (vol. ii., p. 225), thinks that it probably extended to Chester, as is usually assumed. On page 60, Agricola is said, in the third year of his command, to have reached to Tay. But it was not until the next year that he occupied the line from the Forth to the Clyde. The manuscripts read *Tanaum*, and the estuary meant is probably the Tyne, north of Dunbar. In the appendix, p. 225, we have the surprising theory that the office of ealdorman was derived from the Roman *comes civitatis*.

As a history of Roman Britain this book cannot be reckoned entirely satisfactory; as a supplement to Professor Rhys' "Celtic Britain," especially for archaeological points, it has decided merit.

W. F. A.

**RELIGIOUS THOUGHT AND LIFE IN INDIA. AN ACCOUNT OF THE RELIGIONS OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE, ETC.** By Monier Williams, M. A., C. I. E., Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, etc. Part I. Vedism, Brahmanism and Hinduism. London: Murray, 1883. 8vo. Pp. 520.

There is an endless charm in India, and perhaps the mystery of its religions heightens the interest in all the literature that bears on it. Monier Williams is well known as the leading representative of Oriental scholarship of the old type in England, as contrasted with the Continental school, represented by Max Müller in England and by a host of learned scholars on the Continent. He has not only been a diligent student and successful teacher of Oriental language and literature, but he has travelled intelligently, of course, through India, and going there well armed by his life-long studies, he has gathered fresh stories of knowledge and living illustrations of old familiar facts. His book is intended to give an insight into the mental, moral and religious condition of the crowded world of India, and this it does by its outlines of every important phase of religious life and thought on Indian soil. Hinduism, with its two hundred millions of believers, is well worth understanding, and Monier Williams patiently unfolds its growth and traces its development from early Assyrian days. India, in spite of its conservative life, is still the best field for religious changes and vicissitudes, and the recent sects and new faiths have still much in common with the guiding principles of the earliest forms of Indian worship. Each of these is carefully followed out through all its historical changes. The interest of the subject is heightened by the vivid description of the great temples, shrines, and holy places, and Monier Williams adds to the usual travellers' tales of their wonders, a history of the religious sect to which they owe their establishment and endowment and their present condition. He confesses himself profoundly impressed by the solemnity and earnest manner displayed by many of the worshippers as he watched them engaged in their devotions, and in the unfaltering faith with which they strive to carry out every part of the elaborate ceremonial described by him. It is not easy to remember that the men who take part in these extraordinary performances are often extremely well educated, holding important and responsible positions in the government, and intelligent in their discriminating knowledge of all the refinements of Christian theology. He describes the religious life of the orthodox Hindu householder,—not the anglicized Brahman of advanced ideas, who has sacrificed his old faith, but gained nothing in its stead. There are still orthodox Brahmans, who still offer daily oblations in a sacred fire and maintain old Vedic sacrifices. Four or five hours a day are needed for the laborious routine of religious forms, and all these are set forth with the authorities for their meaning. The wealth of Hindu sacred literature is, of itself, a serious consideration, in view of the necessity of the duty of repeating portions of it daily. Indeed, the number of religious, festival and fast days, seem largely increased to meet the demands for more time in which to complete the prescribed forms of worship. A daily worship, consisting of no less than twenty-two ceremonial acts, is of itself typical of the complicated nature of Indian religions, for each of them has a history of its own. Professor

Williams gives a singularly clear and colorless account, and his book is likely to become of universal reference.

**BALLADES AND VERSES VAIN.** By Andrew Lang. Pp. 165. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1884.

"Grace à la muse, et je lui dis merci  
J'ai composé mes trente six ballades,"—

Mr. Lang writes at the end of the first division of this little volume, and from the very slight texture of some of these compositions we might almost suppose that Mr. Lang had set himself to make his thirty-six ballades and was rather relieved when his task was finished. But experiments of this kind are not very judicious. The ballade, like the roundel and other extremely arbitrary verse forms, has a monotonous effect when indefinitely repeated; the refrain grows importunate, what at first we felt to be a graceful acceptance of skilfully determined conditions becomes a wearisome restraint, and thought and expression seem cramped. Verse forms of this kind require much lightness of touch and fancy not to seem rather empty and mechanical. Some of Mr. Lang's thirty-six ballades can hardly escape this charge; he is an easy and graceful verse-maker, but one constantly feels in him a want of genuine substance and individuality. Mr. Austin Dobson, who is sponsor for the selections of this little volume, has far more spontaneity and freshness of imagination. Among the remaining poems are quite a number of versions from the French, including DuBelay's beautiful "Hymn to the Winds," and Rémy Belleau's exquisite "April." Here Mr. Lang shows himself to be a charming and sympathetic, though not very faithful, translator. He succeeds in giving us a very delightful little poem, even if it be "not quite Homer." Among the sonnets, those to "The Sirens" have more substance and thought than his verses usually possess:

"The Sirens once were maidens innocent  
That through the water-meads with Proserpine  
Plucked no fire-hearted flowers, but were content  
Cool frittillaries and flag-flowers to twine,  
With lilies woven and with wet woodbine;  
Till forth to seek Ætnean buds they went,  
And their kind lady from their choir was rent  
By Hades down the irremediable decline.  
And they have sought her all the wide world through;  
Till many years, and wisdom, and much wrong,  
Have filled and changed their song, and o'er the blue  
Rings deadly sweet the magic of their song,  
And whoso hears must listen till he die  
Far on the flowery shores of Sicily.

So is it with this singing art of ours,  
That once with maids went, maidenlike, and played  
With woven dances in the poplar-shade,  
And all her song was but of lady's bowers  
And the returning swallows, and spring flowers,  
Till forth to seek a shadow-queen she strayed,  
A shadowy land; and now hath overweighed  
Her singing chaplet with the snow and showers.

And running rivers for the bitter brine  
She left, and by the margin of life's sea  
Sings, and her song is full of the sea's moan,  
And wild with dread, and love of Proserpine;  
And whoso once has listened to her, he  
His whole life long is slave to her alone."

**THE WOMAN QUESTION IN EUROPE.** A series of Original Essays, edited by Theodore Stanton, M. A. With an introduction by Francis Power Cobbe. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This valuable contribution to the literature of that comprehensive subject, generalized under the title of "The Woman Question," consists of a series of papers upon the status of woman in the various countries of Europe, the different nationalities being represented by writers belonging to each, generally by women who have participated in some phase of that remarkable movement which is revolutionizing the legal and industrial position of their sex in the conservative countries of the Old World almost as much as in those of the progressive new; each separate phase of the movement being treated, as far as possible, by such writers as have made a specialty of that peculiar topic. Most of the essays are, of course, translations from the various languages in which they were written, but we are assured that the translations have been carefully revised by their authors, and may be accepted as accurate.

The chief intention of the editor of this volume, as announced by himself, has been to make it a storehouse of facts rather than a philosophical study, and the very fair degree of success with which that intention has been carried out, is the best feature of the publication. The presentation of facts has generally been accomplished with little use of arguments based upon them; hysterical denunciations of man the wronger as opposed to woman the wronged, have generally been refrained from, and a commendable sparsity of notes of admiration (with some instances of exception), testifies either to the temperate tone of the original articles or to judicious pruning on the part of the editor, who declares himself determined in advance that "the vile-wretch-man spirit" is not to prevail in the work of which he is sponsor. This keynote of modera-



tion is struck in the introduction, from the pen of Miss Cobbe, which, while claiming perfect equality with men even in political rights as the due of women, and the only conservator of their best interests, exhorts the advocates of such equality to regard without impatience all honest and truly conservative opposition to their claims, and to be careful to frame their arguments with the utmost fairness and temperance. Facts, accordingly, have largely been left to speak for themselves in these essays. In England, to which the first place in the volume and the largest share in its contents has been assigned, the course of the "Woman Question" has been traced from its first inception in the closing years of the last century until the present time, under the various phases of "The Woman's Suffrage Movement," "The Women's Educational Movement," "Women in Medicine," "The Industrial Movement," and "Women as Philanthropists." The register of facts on these subjects is interesting and valuable, especially as regards the industrial movement; but it is a subject upon which most Americans interested in the question are already tolerably well informed. The comparative progress of other European nations in these respects is not generally so well-known, and there may be much to surprise many readers in the facts recorded. Some surprise, for instance, may be felt to find autocratic Russia farther in the van of this movement than other nations much more professedly liberal, both as regards the education of women and their legal and political status. Miss Zebrikoff states in her essay: "Our women are mistresses of their own fortunes; they participate in the choice of members of the municipal council and county assembly, through the agency of a male friend or relative who represents them at the polls, and they enjoy the means of securing a higher education, wrung by their own brave efforts from the reluctant hands of society and the bureaucracy. The first two privileges have come down to Russian women from the centuries, while in liberal England they have only recently been secured, and in republican France are utterly unknown." France, on the other hand, rich in germinal ideas of reform though she may be, shows under the Napoleonic code an array of laws and practices, combining most of the evils against which the agitators of the woman question most strongly bear testimony. The married woman, according to M. Léon Giraud, can have no true ownership of property, being forbidden to alienate or dispose of it; though there is probably no country where women take a more active share in affairs; her obligations to conjugal fidelity are, under the law, extremely stringent, but there is an almost entire lack of reciprocal obligation imposed upon the husband. A quantity of testimony is given, culminating in the statement that of 1268 births occurring weekly in Paris, 341 were born outside the pale of wedlock, showing a state of affairs thought by many to be the most serious obstacle to the improvement of the condition of the women of France.

Of the other European countries, Sweden appears to bear the palm for liberality of the laws affecting women, and for the extent of the educational and industrial facilities afforded them. Holland is reported as lagging behind what might be expected of her in this respect, preserving all the restrictions of the Napoleonic code, and opposing a stolid conservatism to all attempts at progress. It is, however, evident that in all the European nations the tide of changing opinion in regard to the status of women is rolling onward, and that there is especially a general breaking up of traditional obstacles to their educational and industrial training and independence.

M. C. P.

## BRIEFER NOTICES.

A FRENCH novel of a religious tendency is so great a novelty, especially when the piety is of the Calvinistic Protestant type, that its rarity deserves some special mention; though apart from this feature of novelty, "Their Married Lives, or, the Realities of Domestic Life," (translated and adapted from the French by Louise Seymour Houghton, Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication), does not afford many salient points on which to hang an opinion of its merits. The story, if story it can be called, is as quiet and unsensational as possible, being only a record of the early married years of four young couples, all of whom fail in one way or other to secure the happiness they had hoped for in wedded life, but who finally attain it by experiencing "a change of heart." One incorrigible unchanged one only remains to point the moral and offer a necessary contrast to the others. All this is edifying but not entrancingly interesting. The principal point to draw the attention of the general reader is the glimpse of life afforded in a society not usually portrayed in fictional literature. It would appear from the narrative of "Their Married Lives," that the *jeune fille* of Protestant circles in France is not so strictly guarded and secluded from masculine society as are those who graduate from the convent schools; and that marriage, though frequently arranged in the usual French manner by the parents alone, is sometimes a matter of free and spontaneous choice as in the usual American experience.

A well-chosen though not extensive selection of *Vers de Société* from modern poets is issued under the title of "The Parlor Muse," by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Of this comparatively new development of poetry, this graceful and sportive toying with themes that never rise to the clouds nor sink to solid earth, inspired by a muse who wears tea-gowns rather than sock and buskin, and prefers a drawing-room to the shades of Parnassus, Winthrop Mackworth Praed is the patriarch and progenitor, and is rightfully assigned the first place in the Anthology. The other selections include some few of the best known and most popular poems of those masters of the craft of the *Vers de Société*,—

Locker, Dobson and Calverley, and others from sources less manifestly to be expected: Gilbert, whose turn for the grotesque carries him a little outside the limits of the drawing-room carpet, which is the true field for these exercises; Buchanan, who is not generally to be found in such sophisticated purlieus; Bunner, of Arcady, and others less known. With the exception of one or two poems in which a touch of cynical coarseness mars the dainty pleasantness of the general effect, the selection is unexceptionable, though we could wish it expanded to more generous dimensions.

Mr. Oscar Fay Adams has compiled in his "Brief Hand-Book of American Authors" a really admirable little book of reference. Of course it does not compare with the great books on this subject, but condensing the facts under each name, and by the skilful use of abbreviations, Mr. Adams has made a book so portable that it may easily be carried in the pocket, yet contrives to give in it particulars concerning more than fifteen hundred American authors, and in good, bold type. We believe the claim made by the author's preface, that in no work so restricted in size can be found as many names, or mention of so many writers who have recently achieved distinction, (and in this consideration is one of its special value) is thoroughly substantiated. The information so far as our examination has extended, is trustworthy, though there are obviously some names of importance omitted. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

## AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE London *Athenæum* refers to Mr. W. F. Poole as "The Public-spirited Librarian of Chicago, whose 'Index to Periodical Literature' is now recognized as one of the necessary working tools of a reference library."—Mr. Justin McCarthy has put aside for a season his more important book, and is to have ready at an early day a short study entitled "England under Gladstone."—Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are about to publish "Investigations in Currency and Finance," an important collection of papers by the late Mr. Stanley Jevons.—The recent Luther celebration produced, it is said, some seven thousand Luther publications, of which three hundred thousand to five hundred thousand copies were published.

A series of valuable articles on educational subjects will begin in the *June Century* with a discussion by President Eliot of Harvard of "What is a Liberal Education?"—It is believed that independently of serial articles, no fewer than a score of new publications dealing with Wycliffe's life, times and works are in course of preparation and will be published within the next few months.—More anecdotes and information about Prince Bismarck's early political career are expected from the reminiscences of Hermann Wagner, soon to be published. Dr. Wagner was long editor of the conservative journal, the *Kreuzzeitung*.

"The English Men of Letters" series, edited in London by Mr. John Morley, was followed by the "American Men of Letters," of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who improved on the English idea by going on to publish "American Statesmen." Now the London publishers return the compliment by proposing a series of "English Statesmen," to be edited by Mr. Morley.—A new selection from the works of Cardinal Newman is being made by Messrs. Randolph & Co.; it has been named "Echoes from His Oratory and Selections from His Poems."—The Cobden Prize Essay for 1883, will be published immediately by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, under the title, "The Future Work of Free Trade in English Legislation." The author is Mr. C. E. Troupe, B. A., of Balliol College, Oxford.

Mudie's Library has ordered two thousand copies of the Princess Alice's "Letters."—The eldest daughter of Lord Lytton, though only fourteen years of age has taken up the family pen and written a ghost story, which is said to be "blood curdling."—Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., have republished Sir Henry Smith's argument for cremation.—A grammar and dictionary of the Congo language will shortly be published by the English Baptist Missionary Society.—The *Gazette Van Kortrijk* is publishing a Flemish translation of "Hiawatha." The *Gazette* is endeavoring to popularize English in Flanders and constantly publishes articles in English.—Messrs. Scribner & Co., have intimated to Mr. W. T. Jeans, author of "The Creators of the Age of Steel," that in republishing his work they intend to pay him for every copy sold the same percentage they would pay any American author on their list.—Madrid must be an earthly paradise for the bibliophile. The National Library alone contains six hundred thousand printed books and thirty thousand MSS., while the university boasts of nearly 137,000 books and an equal number of MSS. Then the private collections are numerous and splendid. The Duke of Ossuna's possessions move students of our Elizabethan drama to jealousy. He has three thousand MSS. plays, including many of Lope de Vega, of the great age of the Spanish theatre.

Charles Reade left a fortune of \$500,000, but it was not all made out of literature; he was a shrewd business man and speculated successfully in leases. Mr. Reade left an oil portrait of himself, by will, to be sent to Messrs. Harper & Brothers.—Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons are about to issue two volumes—"Genesis" and "Matthew" in their new and cheaper edition of "Lange's Commentary," edited by Dr. Philip Schaff.—Frank H. Cushing has returned from the Zuñi country to Washington, and is engaged at the Smithsonian Institute, preparing the



results of his researches for publication.—Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have ready carefully revised editions of their European guide books in two volumes.—A loan exhibition of books will be held the last week in May in the University Library, at Berkeley, Cal., the object being to illustrate the history and progress of printing and the related arts. Private collectors and public libraries in San Francisco and Oakland will contribute to the exhibition.—A new and important view of the nature of nervous diseases has been presented by Dr. J. Hughlings Jackson, in a lecture on "Evolution and Dissolution of the Nervous System," delivered before the Royal College of Physicians, London. The lecture is to be published in the June *Popular Science Monthly*.

*Shakespeareana* for April and May appear together. There appears to be some difficulty in the way of getting the magazine out in time, which is to be regretted. The numbers before us make a very good showing. Dr. J. Parker Norris, in his "Portraits of Shakespeare" writes of the Duke of Devonshire Bust and the Jansen Portrait; J. N. Langlin has an article on "Shakespearian Provincialism;" James A. Harrison one on "The Shakespeare Cult in France," and John Frazer one on "The Nationalities of Shakespeare." "The Contributors' Table" gathers interest, and all the Editorial Departments are well sustained. (Philadelphia: Leonard Scott Publishing Co.)

The librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, has issued a notice inviting authors to present the library with their photographs and engraved portraits and to add on the back their full names and any other particulars. By "authors" the librarian understands composers of printed books, pamphlets, magazine articles, maps, and music. His design is to form and perpetuate a portrait gallery of literature, for which the oldest public library in the world and the second largest in the British empire would be a fitting home. It already affords room to the Hope collection of engraved portraits, the number of which is estimated at 210,000.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

CATALOGUE ILLUSTRÉ DU SALON. 1884. Contenant environ 300 reproductions d'après les dessins originaux des artistes. Publié sous la direction de F. G. Dumas. Pp. 248. \$1.25. J. W. Bouton, New York.

JESUS CHRIST; GOD; GOD AND MAN. Conferences delivered at Notre Dame in Paris by the Rev. Père Lacordaire. Translated from the French. Pp. 418. \$2. Thomas Whittaker, New York. (H. B. Garner, Philadelphia.)

CHAPTERS IN POPULAR NATURAL HISTORY. By Sir John Lubbock, Bart, M. P., F. R. S. Pp. 223. \$0.60. Thomas Whittaker, New York. (H. B. Garner, Philadelphia.)

MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson ("American Men of Letters"). Pp. 323. \$1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

A BRIEF HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN AUTHORS. By Oscar Fay Adams. Pp. 188. \$0.75. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE COMPLETE SPELLING BOOK. By M. W. Hazen, M. A. Pp. 90. \$0.30. Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston.

A GRAMMAR OF THE CAKCHIQUEL LANGUAGE OF GUATEMALA. Translated and edited by Daniel G. Brinton, A. M., M. D. Pp. 72. McCalla & Stavelly, Philadelphia.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR APRIL. Pp. 580. \$1. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

#### ART.

##### HOVENDEN'S PICTURE OF JOHN BROWN.

THE large picture on which Mr. Thomas Hovenden has been at work for some two years past, has been placed on exhibition at Knoedler's galleries in New York this week. It is by all odds the most important historical painting which has been produced in America for many years. The artist has chosen the moment when John Brown, just as he is leaving the jail on his way to the scaffold, bends over to kiss a negro child in the arms of a woman who is standing in the crowd through which he has to pass.

Interesting as the picture is, for its execution and its technical merits are very great, it forms a refreshing exception to the general rule which is far too prevalent at present among artists, of making the interest centre in the treatment alone and of regarding the subject as of no account, or next to none.

Mr. Hovenden certainly has a subject. He has first of all painted something that was worth painting. The incident recorded is beautiful enough to belong rather to the myths, than to the sober narrative of actual events, of a time about which even the present generation finds it hard to believe that it ever existed, and which to the future will seem like fiction as a matter of course. And it would, perhaps, have been not less interesting as a work of art if it had been a very myth which was thus perpetuated, as many will doubtless still think it is. To the student of history, however, it will always be a satisfaction to know that Mr. Hovenden is not less careful as a scholar, or less faithful as a historian, than he is brilliant as a painter, and that he has spared no pains to verify his every statement, and to make, with a realism which is uncompromising in its fidelity, his picture a truthful record of an actual occurrence.

One little liberty, and only one, the artist has allowed himself. The squad of soldiers who are introduced in the foreground, and who are

represented as keeping clear a passage through the crowd for the sheriff and his prisoner, were not actually there, but were drawn up in a part of the street which does not show in the picture. To have left them out altogether, however, would have been manifestly untrue to the spirit of the occasion, which was military throughout.

The composition is simple enough; the observer is full in front of the door of the building, and the level lines of the brick wall run straight across the picture and form a background for the whole. A wooden porch, raised a few steps from the street projects in front of the doorway, and John Brown, his arms pinioned, and the rope already tied about his neck, is coming down these steps accompanied by the sheriff and a few attendants. An eager throng, in which are several black faces, presses on either side to catch a glimpse of the central figure, and it is this focusing of the interest which gives unity to the composition, and strength to the general impression. For this interest in the little incident which has furnished the motive of the picture extends to the sheriff and his followers and to the soldiers who are under arms, as well as to the multitude upon the sidewalk. There is something more than curiosity, too, in all these upturned faces;—there is in the hardest of them something, for the moment, of tender admiration and of respectful sympathy.

Mr. Hovenden has achieved an enviable reputation in Europe, where he is known as perhaps the strongest member of the Brittany Colony, of which Robert Wylie, another Philadelphian, may justly be regarded as the leader. He is best known in America by his "In hoc Signo Vincas," a fine rendering of a possible incident in the Vendeian insurrection of 1793, painted during his residence abroad; and by the "Elaine," exhibited here two years ago. In this picture of John Brown he has for the first time seriously taken up a distinctly American theme, although he has in the last few years painted several very beautiful smaller things which were characteristic of American life and which have seemed, in more than one instance, to indicate more clearly than the work of almost any other man, the direction from which much was to be expected for art in America.

It is understood that the artist intends to devote himself hereafter to American subjects, and he seems to be one of the very few who are determined to find something worth living for outside of Paris. It is much to be hoped that encouragement for him to exercise his talents on subjects of such importance as this one may not be wanting, for it rests with men like him to give the lie to the reproach which has often been flung in the face of American painters that there are none among them to whom important commissions for historical work could safely be entrusted.

The picture was painted for Mr. Battel, of New York, and it is understood that an engraving from it is soon to be published. L. A. M.

#### NOTES.

THE second offer of prizes to young artists made by Messrs. Harper & Bros. has failed, as the first one failed. The committee on awards, to whom the designs were offered for decision, consisting of Messrs. R. S. Gifford, F. D. Millet and Chas. Parsons, have reported that none of the works offered warranted their selection for publication in the Harper periodicals in the manner proposed. Messrs. Harper & Bros. thereupon made over to the artists named the sum of five thousand dollars, empowering them to use the interests thereof at their discretion "for the encouragement of art students."

An exhibition of the Association of Woman Artists of Berlin has been organized at the Academy of Fine Arts in that city. It includes three hundred paintings, sculptures and objects of industrial art, sent by artists from all parts of Germany.—An exhibition of studies, drawings, plans and models of architecture, by Leo Von Klenze, is to be held in Munich in celebration of the centenary of the famous architect.—Brussels is to have a communal art museum. The three hundred thousand francs of the Wilson bequest will be used in the acquisition of works by the old Belgian masters.—The bas-relief monument to Millet and Rousseau, which is set in a rock by the roadside at Barbizon, the work of Henri Chapu, was inaugurated on the 14th ult.

"The United States Art Directory and Year Book," of which Cassell & Co., New York, have just issued a second edition, is really one of the most substantial additions to the literature of art and art education which has yet been made during a period which, whatever else may be said of it, is certainly remarkable for having made a good deal of talk about the subject which this volume treats. It is, as the title page declares,—and the thoroughness with which the work of compilation has been performed, fully justifies the statement,—“a chronicle of events in the art world, and a guide for all interested in the progress of art in America.” The compiler is Mr. S. R. Koehler, whose efficient and long-continued service in this particular field make him probably the best qualified person who could be named for such a task. The book, a handsomely printed and neatly bound octavo, contains a complete list of all the exhibitions of any importance which have been held during the year, with many interesting statistics concerning the number and character of the works exhibited, sales, prices obtained, etc., together with as complete a directory of artists and teachers as could be collected from catalogues of exhibitions and from circulars of institutions throughout the length and breadth of the land; and further, a description at once concise and comprehensive of the work of all the more important educational institutions, and a presentation of much carefully-prepared information on a range of subjects wide enough to include notices of monuments erected,



of books, periodicals, etchings and engravings published, of competitions and prizes, of the work accomplished by the various archaeological, decorative—and other—art societies, of progress made in the reproductive arts, of American art in Europe, the tariff question and the copyright law. The volume is illustrated by cuts of a good many of the buildings occupied by the institutions described and, what is of more importance, by a very full and good selection from the catalogue illustrations of many of the most important pictures, which the last two or three years have produced. The compiler certainly deserves a great deal of credit for the valuable service he has performed in condensing so much valuable information into so available a form, and the publishers are as certainly to be congratulated on the success which must have attended the production of the former number to have led to the enlargements which are to be noted in this.

The bronze statue of Chief Justice Marshall, at the west front of the Capitol in Washington, was unveiled on the 10th inst. William Henry Rawle of Philadelphia delivered an oration.—Joseph Milmore, brother of the late Martin Milmore, has just finished a marble bust of Wendell Phillips, which certain citizens of Boston intend to present to Mr. G. W. Curtis as a return for his eulogy on Phillips.—C. S. Reinhart, who has been living in Paris for some years, chiefly engaged upon work for the Harper periodicals, has recently made some interesting drawings of French summer resort and seaside life.—The exhibition of paintings by C. R. Grant, at Chase's Gallery in Boston, contains twenty works, one of the most important of which is a landscape with figures, called "A Quaker Wooing."—Leah Ahlborn, a famous die-sinker of the Royal Mint at Stockholm, has accepted the commission to cut the dies for the medal struck to commemorate the erection of the Washington statue in Wall street, New York, which is to be issued under the auspices of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society and the New York Chamber of Commerce. This artist is perhaps the finest medallist of the age. Her latest work commemorates the silver wedding of the King and Queen of Sweden. She also cut the dies for the Henry Stanley medal.

The Carlyle memorial at Edinburgh it is now determined shall take the shape of a bust, to be executed by Mr. Boehm and to be placed in the library-hall of the university.—Mlle. Rosa Bonheur's latest picture, "The Lord of the Herd," is now on exhibition at Lefevre's Gallery in London.—It is stated that out of the eleven thousand engravers of all periods who are known, seventeen hundred are represented in the collection which was lately given by M. Schœlcher to the library of L'Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris.—The report for last year of the Art Union of London states its subscription to be nearly £10,700, and its reserve fund £3,500. Four hundred and ninety-four prizes, including "consolation prizes" for unsuccessful members, have been awarded.

We have recorded the fact that a picture by Mr. Watts, the distinguished Royal Academician, was refused for the present exhibition because it was received an hour or two after the prescribed limit for closing the entries. An English journal says it is the only humorous picture Mr. Watt has ever thought of exhibiting, and thus describes it: "It is called 'A Prehistoric Pioneer,' and represents a prehistoric man and woman, lightly or hardly at all clad, upon the sea-shore on a fine, calm summer day, and just after the moment when the man has swallowed his first oyster that ever was swallowed. His emotions of wonder, dread expectation, and delight, while the morsel 'goes down,' are admirably expressed, and the deep sympathy, mingled with doubt, fear, and admiration for her spouse's courage, which are shown by the features of the lady, are as touching as they are original. Her great dark eyes round themselves to an oyster-like shape, and a smile, reflecting the already manifest joy of the 'pioneer' is seen arising about her lips."

The annual report of the director of the British National Gallery for the year 1883 has just been issued, and gives a variety of interesting particulars relating to the establishment. The total number of visitors to the gallery on public days in 1883 was nearly eight hundred and fifty thousand, the daily average being 4,104; on students' days (Thursdays and Fridays) the total number was 21,192, and, independent of partial studies, nearly eight hundred oil-color copies of pictures have been made. The pictures copied, however, were not very numerous, and Greuze's "Girl with an Apple" heads the list as having been copied sixteen times. Murillo's "Peasant Boy," and Sir J. Reynolds' "Infant Samuel" were copied thirteen and twelve times respectively. The remainder of the copies were taken from no more than forty-seven pictures, though there are now, exclusive of water-color drawings, about nine hundred and forty pictures in the gallery.

Edward Moran has almost fully recovered from his recent severe illness.—T. and C. Ekserzian, Armenian artists, have recently taken a studio in Boston. They paint portraits and ideal figures in oil and crayon.—The exhibition in Boston of paintings by Ross Turner resulted in the sale of nearly all the works.—An exhibition of portraits, landscapes and flower pieces by Mrs. Sarah W. Whitman is now open at Doll & Richards' gallery, in Boston.—It is finally announced that the memorial of the late George Fuller will take the form of a volume containing the life of the artist by Mr. W. D. Howells, a critical estimate by Mr. F. D. Millet, a complete list of his works, and illustrations from various of his pictures. The proceeds are, of course, for Mrs. Fuller.

The bronze statue of Berlioz will be placed in the centre of the Square Vintimille, in Paris.—The exhibition of Munkacsy's colossal canvas, "The Crucifixion," was to open in Paris on the 1st inst.—The Duke of Marlborough has offered to sell twelve pictures, including the Raphael and Rubens paintings of the Holy Family, to the English Government for \$2,000,000.—An association of artists in Munich which has already 658 members is about to construct a palace of fine arts. The King of Bavaria has given the ground, and the municipal council 100,000 marks as a subvention.

The New York Academy of Design exhibition closes this week. It has not been as successful as usual, either in receipts from admissions or in sales of pictures. The bad weather is blamed for this result, but there is a suspicion of other causes.—Julian Story is represented at the Grosvenor Gallery by a portrait of Cardinal Howard.—George Peixotto, a young American artist, has lately painted two portraits of Cardinal Manning that are well spoken of, and he is to do a full length for the Cardinal's official residence at Westminster.—Carl Marr, of Milwaukee, is painting a monster historical canvass with over one hundred figures, on which he has been engaged two years.

Carlos Canti opened this week in Harlem, New York, a free art school. We have not heard how it is proposed to pay the expenses. Painting in oil and water colors, drawing and designing will be taught.—The exhibition of the Syracuse Art Club, now open at the Decorative Art Rooms in that city, consists of 156 paintings.—An interesting collection of historical portraits is on exhibition at the Calumet Club, New York. It includes works by Tintoretto, Holbein, Copley, Stuart, Opie, West, Rembrandt, Peale, etc.—A collection of some fifty paintings by Charles E. Stetson, a Providence artist, is on exhibition at Noyes & Blakeslie's, in Boston.

## MUSIC.

### THE MAY MUSIC FESTIVAL.

THE second May Music Festival began on the 6th inst. with an evening performance. In arranging the programme it was wisely decided that the opening number should be some simple chorale that would at once show the quality of the excellent chorus that had been diligently practicing since September last, under the leadership of Messrs. Gilchrist and Schmitz. Mr. J. K. Paine's setting of Whittier's Centennial Hymn, while not of the highest musical value, was deemed a fitting selection, because of its associations with the Centennial Exposition, at the opening of which, May 10th, 1876, it was for the first time publicly heard. The hymn answered the purpose of displaying the strength of the chorus, its promptness of attack, the rich quality of tone, and the good proportions between the various parts. The sequel showed that it was equal to the exacting demands of the more important works that followed, and it was especially noticeable at the last of the eight festival concerts, when soloists, orchestra and even the audience showed unmistakable signs of fatigue, that the chorus was as fresh and as zealous as at the start. Of its quality it may be briefly said that it was even better than last year. Its numerical strength was about the same, since, although there would have been no difficulty in doubling the number of choristers, the space at command made it necessary to restrict that number to about five hundred and fifty.

The orchestra, consisting of about ninety-five players, was as good as, but no better than that of last year. It included nearly all of the best among Philadelphia instrumentalists, and about twenty-five who had been brought from New York for the week's performances. The great amount of work to be gone over rendered elaborate rehearsing of much of it in the time at command an utter impossibility. In volume of tone, spirit and precision, it was highly satisfactory; the only fault to be found was in an occasional lack of finish and a tendency to loud playing in the accompaniments to the solo numbers. We observed only one serious lapse, and that was when, during Madame Hopekirk's excellent rendition of Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia, the wood-wind for a few bars was quite "at sea."

Several of the choral works had never been performed here before. Bach's cantata, "God's Time is the Best," and Ferdinand Hiller's "Song of Victory" were given at the first concert; the former under the leadership of Mr. Gilchrist, the latter under that of Mr. Schmitz. The Bach cantata is an excellent example of the master's work, concerning which we willingly quote Professor Clarke's words from the programme book: "As in other works of the highest art, the beauties of this work are not such as are at once evident to the casual listener. Much study and repeated hearing are needed to reveal them. But there is one thing that even the most careless hearer cannot fail to observe, that is the unaffected, unpretentious character of this school of music." The performance, although excellent, created but little impression, which is probably explainable by the fact that the larger portion of the audience was composed of merely "casual" listeners, to whom not alone this work, but nearly all of Bach, was until then merely a name. As far as we remember, this was the first public performance of one of Bach's choral works before a Philadelphia audience, and in this, as in many other respects, the Festival Association has made us its debtor. In proof of Professor Clarke's remarks as to the reward of the study of this class of music, we may mention that the chorus, at its rehearsals, showed greater interest in the Bach cantata than in any other work undertaken by it. As originally written, it was intended for a small chorus, and the accom-



paniments are for flutes, *viols de gamba*, basses, and organ. Mr. Gilchrist skilfully scored the cantata for full orchestra, giving the parts of the obsolete *viols de gamba* to the violas, adding parts for the violins and arranging the organ parts for horns and trombones. The solo parts were sustained by Madame Trebelli, and Messrs. Charles A. Knorr and Max Heinrich. The first concert closed with a spirited performance of Ferdinand Hiller's cantata "A Song of Victory," the soprano solos in which were sung by Miss E. C. Hamlin of Boston. The cantata is a most interesting work, full of smoothly-flowing melodies, not wanting in dignity befitting the subject and never for a moment obscure in harmonic treatment or orchestration. No. 5, soprano, with chorus of female voices was especially admired, and is without doubt the gem of the work. Miss Hamlin's voice is a pure resonant soprano of considerable power, and her singing created a favorable impression.

The second evening concert (Wednesday, May 7th) gave us a memorable performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." The chorus was never in better form and we hazard nothing in saying that the grandeur and beauty of the most welcome of all the oratorios were never so completely illustrated in this city as on that occasion. Madame Etelka Gerster (soprano) sang with feeling and intelligence, but her voice, never a powerful one, was hardly adequate to the requirements of the part. This was made more apparent by contrast with that of Madame Trebelli, one of the most thoroughly satisfactory artists whom we have yet heard in oratorio. Her noble voice, unfortunately no longer in its prime, her excellent method and fine intelligence, speedily proved that, of the solo vocalists, the greater portion of the honors of the Festival would justly fall to her share. Mr. Dennison (tenor) sang the music of his part correctly but with little animation. Mr. Max Heinrich (basso) was at his very best in the part of *Elijah*. An evidence of the thorough drill of the chorus was afforded by the fact that, although it had never sung the "Elijah" under Mr. Schmitz, it went through the work just as satisfactorily as it would have done under Mr. Gilchrist, with whom the oratorio had been rehearsed and who, at the last moment, was prevented by illness from conducting the performance.

On Friday evening (May 9th) was given, for the first time in this city, Verdi's Requiem, composed in memory of Alessandro Manzoni, the Italian poet and statesman. The solo portions were entrusted to Madame Fursch-Madi, Madame Trebelli, Mr. Charles H. Adams and Mr. Heinrich. This, too, was a notable performance, perhaps the climax of the Festival. The Requiem may be described as a religious subject dramatically treated. It is sometimes objected, as in the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, that the music is too operatic. To this it may be answered that several of the numbers in certain oratorios of Handel's were by that composer conveyed from operas of his that had gone out of fashion, and that if Handel drew no line between the secular and the religious in music, neither Verdi nor Rossini were called upon to do so. Be that as it may, the work is throughout impressive and dignified. There are occasional bizarre effects that smack strongly of Berlioz, but there is greater wealth of musical ideas than is usually found in the compositions of the author of *Le Damnation de Faust*, and equal skill in the employment of all the resources of the modern orchestra. The Requiem was superbly done, and was enthusiastically received. Among the solo artists, the chief honors were won by Madame Fursch-Madi, a conscientious artist, with powerful yet sympathetic voice and great dramatic power, and Madame Trebelli.

The chief feature of the last concert was Gade's "Crusaders," a work full of passages of exquisite beauty, interesting throughout, but placid and almost tame when contrasted with the Requiem of the previous night's performance. Placed as it was, it came as a sort of anti-climax, with no aid on the part of the soloists, who marred rather than helped the general effect. Mrs. Darling was too ill to do justice to her part; Mr. Adams sang out of time and out of tune; Mr. Clarence Hay, however, sang the part of *Peter the Hermit* very acceptably.

In this hurried review of last week's Festival we have only written of those concerts in which the chorus bore a principal part. Want of space forbids further reference to the miscellaneous concerts, except to mention the excellent solo playing of the distinguished pianists Madame Hopekirk, Mr. Joseffy and Mr. Jarvis; of the Belgian violinist, Mons. Musin; and our own clever violoncellist, Mr. Hennig. Although they can hardly be said to have been of festal proportions, very good reasons, from the managerial standpoint, can be found for giving them.

The Festival was, on the whole, an artistic success. It gave us for the first time an opportunity to hear some very important works for chorus and orchestra. It gave us, moreover, the finest and most impressive performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" ever enjoyed by Philadelphians. The attendance was largely in excess of that of last year, although, owing to the lower price of admission, the money receipts were less. This, however, should not discourage its projectors from further attempts in the same direction. They have undoubtedly discovered by this time that the cultivation of a taste for the best music is, in this community at least, a missionary work, and we all know that the Missions are never to be looked to for a money return. It is, indeed, a source of satisfaction that we have in our city so large a number of gentlemen who are both able and willing to be at some expense for the sake of encouraging art. Whatever combinations the future may have in store for us in this direction is, as yet, matter for conjecture. Still, we are not without hopes that Philadelphia may some day, in a properly constructed music hall, with the accompaniment of a grand organ and an adequate orchestra, and with the joint efforts of the Festival Chorus, the Cecilian

Society, and such other efficient choral organizations as we shall then have with us, enjoy performances at least as good in an artistic sense as any we have hitherto listened to, and that the audiences may be such as will leave no doubt of popular interest in the work in hand. A clever critic tells us that a slim attendance at a good performance of "The Messiah" argues a want of earnestness in our audiences. We quite agree with him and hopefully look for a better state of affairs in the years to come.

The last of the Wagner concerts proved to be in all respects the most successful of the series; it was the most complete musical performance of the four, and attracted one of the largest audiences that have ever filled the Academy. Madame Nilsson was engaged for the "Lohengrin" selections and it is doubtful if any living soprano possesses equal qualifications for this romantic role. The tender, spiritual beauty that has always distinguished her *Elsa* is further strengthened in these later days by a placid consciousness of power that gives to even her concert singing of the part a quite peculiar and fascinating individuality. It was a rare privilege to hear two such artists as Nilsson and Materna in the "Lohengrin" duo; the latter gave the music of *Ortrud* with a splendid dramatic impressiveness that for the first time revealed its possibilities to an American audience. Herr Winkelmann is not an ideal *Lohengrin*; he never gets well into the pure atmosphere of the Grail regions and was better in the rich, passionate music of "Die Walküre." Herr Scaria's *Pogner's* address was a remarkable example of voice delivery, and accurate phrasing. Of the orchestral work only the highest terms of praise can well be used. The *Vospiel* to "Lohengrin" was especially well done, the broad and massive theme for brass given with wonderful precision and power. The only drawback to the complete artistic success of the evening was the disjointed, spiritless singing of the choruses by the Cecilian; there was not only lack of freshness in the voice quality, but a very conspicuous want of practice in the music itself.

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—The preparations for the English relief expedition to Khartoum are being accelerated with new vigor. It is now decided that the expedition will start in July. The strength of the force has not yet been determined, but will probably number eight thousand men, including the Indian contingent. Attempts are now being made to send messengers to General Gordon by all routes, including Massowah, with Earl Granville's message of April 24th, asking Gordon how many troops he requires, but not positively promising any assistance.

—Advices have been received at Cairo, showing that El Mahdi has sent envoys to Osman Digna directing him to capture Dongola and then march to Upper Egypt. —Rumors have reached Cairo that General Gordon left Khartoum recently, and returned there in three days, finding escape impossible. —The negotiations between M. Waddington, French Minister to London, and Earl Granville, Minister of Foreign Affairs, concerning the proposed Egyptian conference are reaching a friendly conclusion. The fears that France would refuse to take part in the conference no longer exist. —It is reported that the African expedition under Mr. Joseph Thompson has reached Uganda, in the region ruled by King Mtesa. It is believed that Thompson's presence at Uganda will increase General Gordon's chances for safety in case he shall be compelled to try to escape from Khartoum by going to the southward.

—The debate upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's motion of censure was resumed in the House of Commons on the evening of the 13th inst. The motion was rejected by a vote of 303 to 275. The Parnellites voted with the minority.

—Jas. Stephens has issued a circular to Irish Nationals in America, stating that he has consented to again place himself at their head, because the moment has arrived when a union of all Irishmen is possible. As soon as he receives answers from America the new conference of Irish leaders will meet in Paris. Stephens declares that Ireland shall be an independent republic before he dies.

—Advices received in London from Durban, South Africa, state that on Sunday, May 4, a band of the Usutus attacked the congregation of worshippers at the Norwegian Mission Station at Inhlabatki as they were leaving the church. Three persons were killed. Though the missionaries were spared, the marauders returned at night and killed all the Christians they could find.

—Later despatches confirm the previous report of the signing of the Franco-Chinese treaty. It is stipulated, in one clause, that China shall at once withdraw her troops from Tonquin. The treaty had already been ratified at Peking before the signatures were affixed. China engages to recognize the present and any future treaties that may be made between France and Annam. In view of the conciliatory attitude taken by China and the patriotic wisdom of Li Hung Chang, France abandons all claim to indemnity for losses during the troubles between the two nations. China consents to freedom of trade between Annam, France and China, for the establishment of which a treaty of commerce will shortly be concluded.

—The general elections in Switzerland on the 11th inst., resulted in a full conservative victory. —All the Government measures, including one providing for an increase of the salary of the Minister to the United States, were rejected.

—The long contemplated retirement of Prince Bismarck from the Prussian Ministry has finally received the consent of the Emperor. —The vote was taken in the Reichstag on the evening of the 12th inst. on the Anti-Socialist law, and it was adopted. —It is estimated that the exportation of wheat from South Australia in 1884 will amount to 11,000,000 bushels. There have been splendid rains throughout the country.

DOMESTIC.—The sensation of the week has been a financial "flurry" following the failure of the Wall Street firm of Grant & Ward and the suspension of the Marine Bank of New York. On the 15th inst. the Metropolitan Bank of New York suspended and a number of firms of bankers and brokers failed, the most important concerns being the houses of Fisk & Hatch and O. M. Bogart & Co. The excitement in the stock market was intense. There have been occasional bad failures elsewhere, especially that of the Northwestern Manufacturing and



Car Company, of Stillwater, Minnesota, of which United States Senator Sabin is president, which failed on the 10th inst. — In Zanesville, Ohio, on the morning of the 11th inst., "a terrific report was heard," and at the same time about three acres of ground sank several feet, wrecking a number of houses. A fissure also opened one hundred and fifty feet deep. It is supposed that some deserted coal mines caved in. — The House Judiciary Committee on the 10th inst. directed Mr. Collins to report favorably a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Fifteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States. The amendment consists of the insertion of the word "nativity," so as to make the first section of the article read: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of nativity, race, color or any previous condition of servitude." — Indian troubles are again feared in the British Northwest Territory. Ninety lodges of Indians have left the Reserve and refuse to return. The trouble is ascribed to the dishonesty of officials. — The Greely relief steamer *Alert* sailed from New York on the 10th inst. for St. John's. The flag ship *Thetis* of the same expedition with the collier sailed from St. John's on the 12th inst. for Littleton Island. — A telegram from the City of Mexico says the Mexican Congress will grant to President Gonzales authority to contract a loan of \$20,000,000, so that he may receive \$4,000,000 immediately after the 19th inst., when the banks are to combine. — The expenses of the Mexican Government for the next fiscal year are estimated at \$25,700,000. — The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Philadelphia debated on the 12th inst. the question of fixing an Episcopal residence abroad. Bishop Harris read the opinion of the Board of Bishops, in which it was stated that it would not be wise at the present time to fix an Episcopal residence in India, Europe, Africa or any one of them. The question was decided negatively, the vote being 179 to 120. — At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia on the 13th inst., it was reported that the shortage in the accounts of the late Treasurer, E. G. Woodward, amounted to fourteen thousand dollars. It was also stated that the amount had been made good by his friends. — In the United States Senate on the 13th inst. Mr. Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to place General Grant on the retired list of the army, and asked that it be put upon its passage at once. Unanimous consent was given, and the bill was read three times and passed without debate. It provides that, "in recognition of distinguished services rendered to the United States, General U. S. Grant, late General of the Army, be placed on the retired list, with rank and full pay of General of the Army." — It is not believed in Washington that Mr. Hewitt's tariff bill will be reported by the Ways and Means Committee this session, there being no chance of its passage in the House. — The Special Grand Jury appointed to consider the crimes in connection with the recent riots and the burning of the Court House in Cincinnati, made a report on the 13th inst. returning fifty-four indictments against persons concerned in the riots. The report treats at length of the causes leading to the riot, and speaks of the common report that the jurors were bribed, of the general complaint that the Courts permitted too many delays, and that good citizens avoided jury duty to the detriment of a fair administration of justice. It also points out certain defects in the criminal code. — The remainder of the survivors of the *State of Florida* disaster, picked up by the bark *Theresa*, were landed at Quebec on the 11th inst.

DEATHS.—Giovanni Prati, an Italian poet of repute, died in Rome on the 10th inst., aged 69. — Midhat Pasha, an Ex-Vizier, and who had been called a Turkish "Reformer," died in Constantinople on the 11th inst. — Charles O'Connor, the distinguished American lawyer, died at Nantucket on the 12th inst., aged 81. — Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the reaping machine, died in Chicago on the 12th inst., aged 75. — Butler B. Strang, a well-known Pennsylvania politician, who had been a member of both houses of the Legislature, committed suicide at Westfield, Tioga County, Pa., on the 10th inst., aged 55. — Tully R. Wise, a prominent western lawyer, died in San Francisco on the 12th inst. — Dr. Henry A. Collins, a leading homoeopathic physician, died in Springfield, Mass., on the 13th inst.

### DRIFT.

—The opening of the St. Gothard Tunnel has given new life to the ancient city of Antwerp, and the increase of its commerce has been so great as to place it next in rank to London and Liverpool in the list of European cities.

—There are some things [says a "Sexagenarian" in *Lippincott's Magazine*] about which a man of sixty or upward may speak in praise of the past without incurring the scorn of that generation which considers itself as holding the monopoly of the present. No one will contradict his assertion that better poetry was written half a century ago than is now produced; and his claim that the moral tone of society was then purer and its practice more rigid than is the case in these latter times will meet with a ready and cheerful assent. Poetry is a possession for all time,—part of the accumulations which are as much the property of the ages that inherit as of those that have amassed them. Strictness of life and manners, on the other hand, is held to belong of right to rude and primitive times, and any loss in this respect is more than made good by the advantages of that general enlightenment which, by an odd coincidence, always begins with our own dawn and dwindles with our decline. But when the *laudator temporis acti* mounts what is usually his tallest hobby, and discourses with prosy enthusiasm on the glories of the stage in what he considers to have been its palmy days, while lamenting the degeneracy that has since befallen it, and answering any commendation of some performance by a living actor with "Ah, if you had seen So-and-so in that part!" it is not in human nature to listen with patience or with any other feelings than resentment and contempt. There is no means of confuting him, and his consequent assurance and self-complacency are an additional source of irritation. But if his notions cannot be disproved they can be treated as illusions, the product originally of an uncritical fervor, magnified by the mirage of retrospection. . . . Frankly speaking, it is not without some misgivings that I invite the reader to follow me to this "removed ground." The present is the golden age of the American stage. The theatres are now numerous and handsome, the scenic effects are generally pleasing and often beautiful, the

packed audiences are well dressed, well behaved and attentive, the acting is sometimes admirable, seldom absolutely crude, and the performers, if report speaks truly, are liberally rewarded. Play-going is a favorite recreation with respectable and cultivated people. One sees no reason why the old dream of making it a means of education should not be realized. The comparison, as I look back, is in most respects not favorable to the past, and the picture that rises before me seems too dingy to be exposed to view. Some people love to dwell on their recollections of the Park Theatre and the Walnut Street Theatre in those days, with their troops of excellent comedians; but the "old comedies" had no great attractions for me, and, like old port, they were a good deal more talked about than tasted, being relished even then chiefly by the seniors. With the exception of these houses there were none, I believe, in the country where good pieces and good acting could be seen except rarely. The stage appointments everywhere were shabby beyond description. Horrible melodramas, "roaring" farces, and ghastly pantomimes formed the staple entertainments in some of the largest and best "patronized" houses, and the manners of the audiences were on a level with the performances. Theatre-going, in fact, was scarcely a reputable amusement except on special occasions, and even then could hardly be considered as strongly attractive.

### FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, May 15.

THE week has been prolific of disasters in Wall Street circles, and they constitute, at the time of this writing, the most conspicuous feature of the financial situation. Nothing else can be said, however, with truth, but that they have been Wall Street affairs only, and caused quite as much by reckless and illegitimate methods as by the general condition of the country's business. It does not seem likely that the trouble will extend beyond New York, nor that it will seriously affect there any but those circles which are deeply concerned in speculative operations. The effect has been, of course, to depress quotations in the stock market, and yesterday the fall in New York was heavy and general. The comparative quotations below will show the difference of the week.

The exportation of gold has ceased for the present, and the increased demand for money will probably prevent its resumption for some time. The reports of the growing wheat are generally good, though a statement published by the *Farmer's Review*, of Chicago, represents that in many parts of the "winter wheat belt" the condition is not satisfactory, and that the crop outside of Kansas "will be more or less spotted." The anthracite coal trade is reported dull and quiet, and a revival is not looked for earlier than August. Bituminous coal remains cheap and plenty, with little profit to producers or carriers. Mining is temporarily at higher rates for "sight" use, but in the ordinary course of business there is little change.

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

	May 14.	May 7.		May 14.	May 7.
Penna. R. R.,	55 3/4	57 1/2	Buff., N. Y. and P.,	6	6 3/4
Phila. and Reading,	16 11-16	18	North Penn. R. R.,	65	67 bid
Lehigh Nav.,	43 3/4	46	United Cos. N. J.,	193	193
Lehigh Valley,	67 1/2	68 1/4	Phila. and Erie,	12	12 bid
North Pac., com.,	20	23 3/4	New Jersey Cent.,	73	78
North Pac., pref.,	45	52	Ins. Co. of N. A.,	31 1/2	32 3/4

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4 1/2s, 1891, reg.,	111 3/4	111 3/4	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	129	
U. S. 4 1/2s, 1891, coup.,	112 3/4	113	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	131	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	122 3/4	122 3/4	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	133	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	122 3/4	122 3/4	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	136	
U. S. 3s, reg.,	101		U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	138	

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	May 14.	May 7.		May 14.	May 7.
Central Pacific,	37 1/2	46 1/2	New York Central,	107 1/2	112 1/2
Den. and Rio Grande,	10	11 1/2	Oregon and Trans.,	10	17 1/2
Delaware and Hud.,	99 1/2	103 3/4	Oregon Navigation,		76
Del., Lack. and W.,	109	114 3/4	Pacific Mail,	36	43 3/4
Erie,	13 3/4	15 3/4	St. Paul,	66 1/4	81
Lake Shore,	90	94 1/2	Texas Pacific,	10 3/4	15
Louis. and Nashville,	34 3/4	45 1/2	Union Pacific,	41	56 1/4
Michigan Central,	68	78	Wabash,	5 3/4	8 3/4
Missouri Pacific,	67 1/2	79 1/4	Wabash, preferred,	12 1/4	16
Northwestern, com.,	101 1/2	110 1/4	Western Union,	50 1/4	59 1/2

The banks of New York City, in their statement on the 10th inst., showed an apparent gain of \$3,649,450 in surplus reserve, the showing being somewhat complicated, however, by the omission of the details supplied the week before by the Marine Bank. The specie stock increased nearly three millions, and stood at \$58,841,700. The Philadelphia banks, in their statement of the same date, showed an increase in the item of reserve of \$155,632, in deposits of \$844,371, and in circulation of \$4,701. There was a decrease in the item of loans of \$115,708, in national bank notes of \$40,607, in due from banks of \$155,240, and in due to banks of \$723,389. The amount which the Philadelphia banks have loaned in New York diminishes, and was reported at \$3,921,000.

The export of gold from New York, last week, amounted to only \$257,213, the whole of it apparently being in silver. The specie imports were \$169,918. The outgo of specie at that port since January 1 is now 41 1/2 millions, and the income about five millions. The imports of merchandise at New York, since January 1, have been 166 1/2 millions, as against 171 millions in the same time last year, and 188 1/2 millions in 1882.

The *Ledger* (Philadelphia,) of this date says: "The money market rules unchanged, but with lenders exercising great caution. In this city call loans are

quoted at 3½ and 5 per cent., and first-class commercial paper at 4½ and 6 per cent. In New York the rates for commercial paper are: 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills receivable, 4 and 4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ and 5½ per cent., and good single names having 4 to 6 months to run, 5½ and 7 per cent. Yesterday in New York call money loaned at 4 and 6 per cent."

The *Railroad Record*, which is quoted in this connection as a "directors' organ," makes a statement of the indebtedness of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The bonded debt, it says, is \$65,963,000, made up as follows:

General first mortgage bonds, . . . . .	\$40,070,000
" second mortgages, . . . . .	15,857,000
Missouri and Pend d'Oreille, . . . . .	5,671,000
Dividend certificates, . . . . .	4,640,000
Deduct first mortgages redeemed by sinking fund, . . . . .	275,000
Total, . . . . .	\$65,963,000

There are also due to the company deferred payments on lands amounting to \$3,300,000, bearing interest, which are regarded as a fair offset to the bonds, so that the permanent debt of the company may be put down net at \$62,563,000.

Mr. Gowen, in a statement concerning the business of the Reading Railroad this year, says the falling off in net earnings is entirely due to the increased number of days of suspension in coal mining, there being forty-eight of them since December 1st, as against twenty-four in the corresponding time last year. He concludes that "if the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company can have full time in the coal trade after June 1, it will soon make up what it has lost in the earlier months."

AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY, NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF THE ATTENDING discomfort, but lest it engenders more serious consequences. Dr. Jayne's Sensitive Pills are either Laxative or Cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the Liver and Stomach.

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SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING on SPECIAL GUARANTEE at the lowest rates.

The company also RENTS SAFES INSIDE ITS BURGULAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper vaults for fire. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for safe-renters.

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George F. Tyler, Thomas Drake,  
Henry C. Gibson, Thomas McKean,  
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CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

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TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

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—OF—

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Surplus over all liabilities, . . . . . \$51,548 96

TOTAL ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1884,

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OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, No. 409 CHESTNUT ST.

INCORPORATED THIRD MONTH 22, 1865.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, . . . . . \$1,000,000.  
ASSETS, . . . . . \$14,583,444.83.

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SURPLUS, \$827,338.

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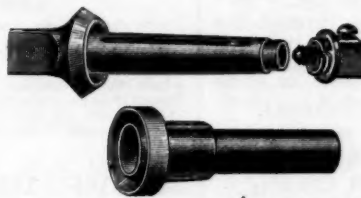
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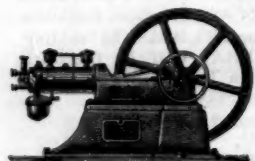
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